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NOTES
ON THE
ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS
IN THE
UNITED PROVINCES
BY
D. DEWAR, I.C.S.



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INTRODUCTORY NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE PROVINCE OF AGRA.

IN November 1903 Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, I.C.S., was placed on special duty to visit the districts in the United Provinces where pre-mutiny records exist, to report to the Government the steps which he considered should be taken in order to ensure the better preservation of those records, and to carry out such of his proposals as were approved by the Government. On December 12, 1903, Mr. Dewhurst submitted a preliminary report on the pre-mutiny records (serial no. 27 of the file, headed "Preservation of official records"). On January 22, 1904, he sent in a supplementary report (serial no. 35). Mr. Dewhurst's final report (serial no. 67) is dated April 13, 1904. In this he demonstrated that the time at his disposal had been insufficient to admit of the completion of more than a fraction of the necessary work. Owing to various causes no further progress was made in the work of arranging the pre-mutiny records until October 1909, when I was placed on special duty for eighteen months to complete the work commenced by Mr. Dewhurst.

The work done by that officer and myself extended to all the records in the divisional and district offices, and to those of the Civil Secretariat, the Board of Revenue, Chunar Fortress and the office of the Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The official records of these provinces suffered greatly in the mutiny. Nevertheless a sufficient number have escaped destruction to afford the materials for a complete history of the administration of the East India Company in the Province of Agra.

Of the Commissioners' offices the only ones burnt down in the mutiny were those at Meerut and Bareilly.

In the Meerut division there exist abundant records in the district offices at Meerut, Saharanpur and Dehra Dun.

In the Rohilkhand division the district record rooms shared the fate of that of the Commissioner. As regards the revenue records, however, the loss is not nearly so serious as it might have been, because practically the whole of the revenue history of the districts in this division, in common with those of all the other divisions, is contained in the voluminous proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

In surveying the pre-mutiny records of the province as a whole it is convenient to consider separately each of the three main classes of records—the revenue, judicial and political records.

The revenue records proper are for all practical purposes complete from the time when the East India Company first obtained a footing in these provinces.

The records in the office of the Commissioner of the Benares division date from the year 1776, and from the time of the famous Jonathan Duncan the records of the Resident at Benares are most voluminous.

In November 1801 the British acquired the ceded provinces. Thanks to the records in the office of the Magistrate and Collector of Gorakhpur there exist sufficient materials for a compilation of a monograph dealing with the revenue administration of the ceded provinces during the interesting period which lasted from December 1801 to March 1803 when the three offices of Judge, Magistrate and Collector were vested in one person, and when the province was immediately controlled by the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley as Lieutenant Governor and a Board of Commissioners.

From March 1803, when the ceded provinces were placed directly under the Governor General in Council and the Board of Revenue at Fort William, the revenue records of the province are probably as complete as those of any other country in the world. In the proceedings of the Board of Revenue every detail regarding the revenue administration of the province is minutely recorded.

It was over these proceedings that Sir William Hunter was so enthusiastic.

In 1869, he wrote : " I have never met with a series of records so compact and so easy to work upon, or one which would yield such a rich harvest for a moderate amount of labour," ; and " the Board's records constitute a series of original historical documents, which throw a searching and continuous light upon every corner of the country which it would be impossible to derive from any other source."

In addition to the proceedings of the Board of Revenue there exist, practically complete, the local revenue records in the following offices : those of the Commissioners of the Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Gorakhpur and Kumaun divisions, of the Collectors of Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Saharanpur and of the Superintendent of Dehra Dun.

The revenue records in the offices of the Collectors of Benares and Meerut are also numerous.

The customs records are not nearly so complete as the revenue records proper. This is especially noticeable as regards the Board of Revenue where the customs records number less than a dozen volumes. The only offices in which the customs records are copious are those of the Commissioners of the Agra and the Allahabad divisions. Unfortunately the records in the latter office have not been arranged satisfactorily.

Of the judicial records I am not able to speak with full knowledge, because the scope of my enquiry did not extend to the record rooms of the Judges of these provinces.

Some records of the old Provincial Courts of Circuit and Appeal may exist in the Judges' offices. Session Judges, it is true, did not come into existence until about the year 1833, whereas the courts of appeal were abolished in 1829. The Commissioner of Circuit was the immediate successor of the Court of Appeal ; but it is not improbable that he, when relieved of his judicial functions by the Sessions Judge, handed over to the latter the records he had received from the Court of Circuit.

There are said to be no pre-mutiny records in the record room of the High Court at Allahabad. Thus I am acquainted only with the judicial records in the offices of Commissioners and District Magistrates.

Using the word judicial in its restricted sense as appertaining to the work of the courts *quâ* courts of justice, the judicial records in the offices of the various Commissioners are very scanty, and are found only in the record rooms of the Commissioners of the Allahabad, Benares and Kumaun divisions.

There exist, however, in the record rooms of the Magistrates of Saharanpur, Mirzapur and Gorakhpur a number of letters that passed between those officers on the one hand and the Nizamut Adawlut and the Court of Circuit for the Bareilly or the Benares division on the other.

Using the word judicial in its wider sense to include anything that appertains to the police or the general welfare of the country, there are copious judicial records in most of the offices where voluminous pre-mutiny records exist with the exception of those of the Collectors of Ghazipur and Meerut and, of course, of the Board of Revenue. In pre-mutiny days the Commissioner was Superintendent of Police, he also exercised control over the jails, until he was relieved of this duty by the Sessions Judge.

The political records are fairly abundant. I have not been able to trace the records of the Resident at Lucknow. Those are said to have been taken out of the Residency by Sir George Couper when the garrison was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell, but I have not been able to ascertain what subsequently became of them. They are not at Lucknow.

Practically the whole of the correspondence of the Agent to the Governor-General at Benares exists in the office of the Commissioner of the Benares division.

There is also at Allahabad a considerable portion of the correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. At Naini Tal there are several volumes of the correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General for the affairs of Garhwal, and there is some political correspondence in the record room of the Commissioner of the Agra division relating to the Nawabs of Farrukhabad.

Mention must be made of the pre-mutiny records of Chunar Fortress which, although very incomplete, throw much light on the organization of the army of the Hon'ble East India Company.

The work undertaken by me was, in the first place, to have every record room thoroughly searched for old records, then to classify these by arranging those that had not been made up into files in chronological series. Next, to weed out all the documents of no importance, and, finally, either to bind in volumes or to paste in guard books all the documents that remained after the process of weeding.

In some of the offices the whole of the records have been rearranged by me; in others I have merely completed the arrangement already begun, or made such alterations as the existing faulty arrangement rendered imperative. A very large number of papers have been weeded out, but I can confidently assert that nothing has been destroyed that could under any circumstances whatever be of use to any person, be he antiquarian, historian or administrator. The rule adopted has always been "spare every doubtful document." The result is that nine out of ten persons who look through what I have allowed to remain will be of opinion that my weeding operations have not been sufficiently drastic. A perusal of the several notes will show that in scarcely any two of the offices have the records been arranged on precisely the same plan. The explanation of this diversity of arrangement is that whenever I found existing any kind of intelligent arrangement of the records I made that the basis of my method. It was only by so doing that the work could have been completed in the time at my disposal. Each note was written and printed immediately on the completion of the arrangement of the records to which it relates. It was not therefore practicable to number serially the pages which compose this volume. The list of contents at the beginning of the book indicates roughly the position of the note relating to each office.

The various notes will show that although lists of a large number of the pre-mutiny records exist, the majority of the documents have not been listed. Should it be deemed necessary, lists could be prepared by any intelligent clerk. Now that the documents have all been arranged in series the work of listing them will be to a large extent mechanical.

The great majority of the records have been either bound up in volumes or placed in guard books made of materials calculated to resist the attacks of fish insects.

The records which have been neither bound up nor placed in guard books are—

- (1) a considerable portion of the revenue correspondence of a date prior to 1829. As practically the whole of this is embodied in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue, it has not been deemed necessary to incur the expense of binding up these letters. They are being retained, tied up in *bastas*;
- (2) a number of the records of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division. These have not been pasted in guard books because the time at my disposal did not permit me to take up the work of weeding and arranging them; and to bind up the loose records in their present condition would be to perpetuate a faulty arrangement. Tied up, as they are, in *bastas* there seems no reason why they should not remain well preserved.

The pre-mutiny records, having all been recently overhauled, are in excellent condition, and the following precautions have been taken to prevent their deterioration :—

- (i) All the records (except those in the Board of Revenue, which consist of folio volumes) have been tied up in *bastas* in order to keep out dust, damp, and, as far as possible, insects.
- (ii) The *bastas* of records are kept on open racks to which light and air have access. Thus with ordinary care the records are safe from the ravages of white ants.
- (iii) In offices where the records are housed in rooms to which access is had by persons other than those responsible for the safe custody of the records, the racks have been, or are being, enclosed by wire netting.
- (iv) Printed instructions are hung up in each record room, explaining to record keepers the precautions they are required to take for the proper custody of the records.
- (v) Special rules have been framed requiring inspecting officers to examine the contents of some of the *bastas* of pre-mutiny records and to report to Government any signs of deterioration.

The 10th April 1911.

D. DEWAR.

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records in the Civil
Secretariat at Allahabad.*

NOTE ON THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE RECORD ROOM OF THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

ALL the pre-mutiny records of the Secretariat perished in a fire. The fifteen volumes of pre-mutiny records now in the Secretariat record room have been recently placed there. They consist of original correspondence of the various Boards of Commissioners and Revenue from 1810 to 1829. On the abolition of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces on March 1, 1829, that Board left its correspondence in the record room of the Commissioner of the Agra division, or possibly in that of the Commissioner of the Farrukhabad division. On the abolition of the latter division its records were taken to Agra. Thus it is that, until the pre-mutiny records of these provinces were recently overhauled, the correspondence of the various Boards of Revenue remained at Agra.

As such correspondence related to the whole of the Western Provinces, it seemed out of place in a Commissioner's record room. As all these records have been copied out in the volumes of proceedings which are now in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, there seemed no point in removing the records in question to the Board's office. As the records in question consist of original letters, it seemed a pity to destroy them. Hence it was decided to remove them to the record room of the Government of the United Provinces.

2. These pre-mutiny records have been classified as follows :—

(a) Correspondence of a general nature (i.e. not relating to particular districts) between Government and the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue.

(b) Correspondence of a general nature between the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue and officers other than the Secretary to Government.

(c) Minutes of various Members of the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue.

3. (a) Correspondence with Government—

Series I.—Letters from Government to the Board, 1810 to 1829, seven volumes.

Series II.—Letters from the Board to Government, 1812 to 1829, four volumes. There are no letters of the year 1823 in this series.

(b) Correspondence with officials other than the Secretary to Government—

Series I.—Letters received by the Board of Commissioners or Board of Revenue, 1812 to 1829, two volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued by the Board, 1817 to 1828, one volume.

(c) Minutes of various Members of the Board, 1821 to 1828, one volume.

4. In addition to the above-mentioned pre-mutiny records, there are in the Secretariat record room six volumes of records relating to the mutiny. These have also been brought in from the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division as being of a provincial nature.

Their contents are as follows :—

Volume 1.—Original telegrams sent to Mr. E. A. Reade in 1858.

Volume 2.— Ditto ditto 1859.

Volume 3.—Authenticated copies of telegrams sent to Mr. E. A. Reade between March 24th, 1858, and April 9th, 1859.

Volume 4.—Copies of telegrams sent by Mr. Reade between May 11th, 1858, and June 12th, 1859.

Volume 5.—Originals of daily bulletins issued by Mr. Reade, March to July 1858.

Volume 6.—Printed copies of daily bulletins issued by Mr. Reade, May to July 1858.

5. The records enumerated in paragraphs 1 to 4 above have been tied up in *bastas* and placed in the Secretariat strong-room. The following list shows the arrangement of the records:—

<i>Number of basta.</i>		<i>Contents.</i>	
1	...	...	Four volumes of letters from Government to Board, 1810 to April 1822.
2	...	...	Three volumes of letters from Government to Board, 1822 (April) to 1829.
3	...	...	Four volumes of letters from the Board to Government, 1812 to 1829.
4	...	...	Two volumes of letters received by the Board from sources other than Government, 1812 to 1829.
			One volume of letters issued by the Board to officials other than the Secretary to Government, 1817 to 1828.
			One volume of minutes by various Members of the Board of Revenue, 1821 to 1828.
5	...	...	Six volumes of mutiny correspondence detailed in paragraph 4 of this note.

6. Mention may perhaps be made here of two complete series of government gazettes of pre-mutiny days.

The first series consists of forty-seven volumes of the *Calcutta Gazette* covering the period April 7th, 1832, to December 31st, 1857.

The *Calcutta Gazette* replaced the old *Government Gazette*.

On March 20th, 1832, a notice was issued, by order of the Hon'ble the Vice-President in Council, that "from the commencement of the ensuing month an official gazette will be published weekly at the press of the Military Orphan Society under the title of the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that the paper now issued from that press will cease to be denominated the *Government Gazette*."

This series was brought in from the record room at Ghazipur.

There are pages missing in many of the volumes. Should the information sought after be on the missing pages, a reference might be made to the Collector of Banda, in whose office there is a nearly complete set of *Calcutta gazettes*.

The second series comprises seventeen volumes of the *Government of Agra Gazette* from September 1840 (the date of the first issue of this gazette) to May 1857.

This series was transferred from the record room of the Deputy Commissioner of Almora.

The 6th March 1911.

D. DEWAR.

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records in the
Record Room of the Board of Revenue,
United Provinces.*

A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE AT ALLAHABAD.

Although the pre-mutiny records of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad are far more voluminous and important than those of any other office in the United Provinces, they do not commence until twenty-eight years after the East India Company had obtained possessions in these provinces.

2. By a treaty signed on May 21, 1775, the sovereignty of the province of Benares was ceded in perpetuity to the East India Company. The newly-acquired province was placed under the immediate authority of a Resident who was controlled in revenue matters by the Board of Revenue at Fort William. In 1795 the Resident at Benares was replaced by a collector who was also subordinate to the Board of Revenue at Fort William until 1809.

3. The proceedings of the Board of Revenue relating to the province of Benares during the period 1775 to 1809 exist in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta. There are also in the Commissioner's office at Benares copious records of the various Residents (vide note on the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Commissioner of Benares).

4. On November 10, 1801, the Nawab Wazir ceded to the Company in lieu of the annual subsidy paid by him for the protection of his dominions a large portion of territory, which included roughly the present Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Basti districts, which came to be known as the Ceded Provinces.

The immediate supervision of this territory was entrusted to a Lieutenant Governor and a Board of Commissioners. The Hon'ble Henry Wellesley was appointed Lieutenant Governor; he was also made President of the Board of Commissioners, which consisted of Messrs. Leslie, Seton and Fombelle, with Mr. Mercer as Secretary.

This temporary commission was dissolved on February 21, 1803.

No original records of this Commission exist in the office of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

There are however in the Gorakhpur district record room a number of records of this Commission, i.e. the greater part of its correspondence with the collector of Gorakhpur (vide note on the pre-mutiny records in the office of the collector, Gorakhpur).

Copies of some of this correspondence exist in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

5. On February 21, 1803, the Governor General in Council issued the following orders for the administration of the ceded provinces :—

“The temporary Commission issued by the Governor General on the 14th November 1801 for the provincial administration and settlement of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir, is hereby dissolved and all offices, authorities, and powers constituted within the said Provinces by that Commission shall cease and determine from this day.

“The Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir are formed into a division denominated the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. The said division consists of seven zillahs or districts.

“The seven zillahs or districts of the ceded provinces are denominated Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Gorakhpur.

“A judge and magistrate is appointed for each zillah and also a collector for each district excepting Farrukhabad, of which the revenues are to be managed by the Agent of the Governor General at Farrukhabad until further orders.

“Registrars and assistants are appointed to the courts of circuit and appeal and the judges and magistrates and collectors of the several zillahs and districts.

"The customs and duties within the said provinces are to be managed by the collectors of the land revenue until further orders. The superintendence and control of the land revenues in the ceded provinces is to be conducted through the Board of Revenue at Fort William, and the several collectors of revenue are to be ordered to correspond with the Board of Revenue at Fort William according to the form established for the correspondence of that Board with the collectors of revenue in the provinces of Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares.

"For the purpose of facilitating the despatch of the extensive and complicated affairs of which the detail will now be added to the current business of this presidency, an additional Secretary to the Government is appointed, and is denominated Secretary for the Affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. For the same purpose the fourth seat at the Board of Revenue abolished by the order of the Governor General in Council passed on 1st April 1801 is revived.

"All Civil Officers stationed within the ceded provinces are to be directed to correspond with the Secretary for the Affairs of the Ceded Provinces in all cases in which Civil Officers of a similar description in Bengal, Behar, Orissa or Benares now correspond with any of the Secretaries of Government, and all correspondence between the Government and the courts of Sudder Dewany and Nizamat Adawlut, the Board of Revenue and Trade or any Public Officers or individuals respecting the affairs of the ceded provinces, is to be conducted through the Secretary of the Affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. A separate account is to be kept by the Accountant to the Board of Revenue of the ceded provinces. For the purpose of carrying the preceding orders into execution, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr. M. Leslie, Member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. John Fombelle, Secretary to Government for the Affairs of the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir. Mr. Graeme Mercer, Acting Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of Board of Commissioners, is directed to perform the duty of Secretary to the Government for the affairs of the provinces ceded by the Nawab Wazir, until Mr. Fombelle's arrival at Fort William; and, until further orders, Mr. W. Leycester is appointed collector of zillah Moradabad, Mr. Thornhill collector of zillah Bareilly, Mr. Cuninghame collector of zillah Etawah, Mr. John Richardson collector of zillah Cawnpore, Mr. Richard Ahmuty collector of zillah Allahabad, Mr. John Routledge collector of zillah Gorakhpur."

6. The Board of Revenue at Fort William thus reconstituted kept its proceedings relating to the ceded provinces separate from those dealing with the other provinces under its jurisdiction. These separate proceedings exist in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

The first of these proceedings is dated March 13, 1803, and from that date onward the proceedings of the various Boards which exercised control over the revenue affairs of these provinces exist with scarcely a break.

The conquered Provinces were added to the Company's territories in 1803, and the proceedings of the Board of Revenue which relate to these also exist *ab initio* in the Board's record room at Allahabad.

7. In September 1869 Sir William Hunter visited Allahabad, inspected the record room of the Board of Revenue, and wrote a note (which was subsequently printed) embodying the results of his examination of these records.

As Sir William Hunter's examination extended over two days only, his note is necessarily incomplete and not altogether accurate. It has therefore been found necessary to write a fresh note dealing with the Board's pre-mutiny records in which as much as possible of Hunter's note has been incorporated.

8. The Board's pre-mutiny records are classified as follows:—

(1) Those relating to the Province of Agra (including Benares):—

(a) Revenue records—

(i) Proceedings.

(ii) Miscellaneous.

(b) Customs records—

(i) Proceedings.

(ii) Correspondence.

(c) The records of the Mofussil Special Commissioners appointed under Act I of 1821.

(2) Those relating to the Province of Oudh.

THE RECORDS BELONGING TO THE PROVINCE OF AGRA.(a) *The Revenue Records.*

9. The revenue records form the vast bulk of the whole. They are in the form of proceedings.

The volumes of proceedings prior to 1855 contain a full record of the consultations of the members on each day on which they sat, set forth in the following form :—

Allahabad (or other place of sitting) at a meeting of the Board.

PRESENT:

(Here follow the names of the members.)

“ Read the following letter from the collector of—(Here follow the copy of the letter in question and its enclosures.)

Resolved that the following reply be sent—(Here follows the full text of the reply.)

Each letter received and each letter issued is given a number. There is a fresh series of numbers for each consultation. In the indices to the proceedings (to be described later) each document is referred to as no.—of the consultation dated—

10. Thus these volumes of proceedings contain complete copies of all correspondence between the Board, the Government and the various district officers in the ceded and conquered provinces from *1803 until 1829, and from 1829 to 1855, between the Board, Government and the various Commissioners.

From 1855 onwards the proceedings contain full abstracts of the correspondence instead of literal copies.

11. As the revenue authorities having control of the Province of Agra have been reconstituted on several occasions the volumes of proceedings fall into several series each consisting of the proceedings of a different authority.

Series I—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William in Bengal—

Series I, 1808 to 1807, 1803 to 1807, consisting in the first instance of Messrs. G. W. Barlow, President, Thomas Graham, R. W. Cox and J. Davis. thirty-six folio volumes.

The early pages of the first volume are torn and their margins eaten by insects. The first volume is written on paper with a watermark, bearing the date 1801. This series consists of thirty-six folio volumes and is labelled “ Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William, 1803 to 1807.”

The first proceeding is dated 18th March 1803.

“ The duties of the Board,” writes Sir William Hunter, “ are defined by the Legislation of 1803. The general plan of settling the country had been laid down in the proclamation of the 14th July 1802. In 1803 the system was carefully elaborated and embodied in a voluminous Code. Every department of the administration passed under review, and during the entire period which this first series of records represents, the ceded and conquered provinces were the subject of frequent legislation. Thus, not to mention the Code of 1803 itself, Regulation IX of 1804 is devoted to the territorial and judicial distribution of the country, Regulation V of 1805 modifies the terms of the second settlement for the years 1213 to 1215 *falsi* era, Regulation VIII of 1805 extends the Code of 1803 to the conquered provinces, Regulation XXI of 1806 lays the permanent foundation of the *tahsil-dari* system.

Benares had formed the subject of distinct legislation since 1795. From that year it was administered under an elaborate English Code, and this series of records

* From 1809 for the province of Benares

exhibits the working of the separate system, and the reasons for the changes which took place in it during the period under view."

The last proceeding of this Board is dated 29th September 1807.

12. *Series II.*—*The proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 1807 to 1822.*—In 1807 the Series II, 1807 to 1822, 178 folio volumes.

Governor General in Council resolved that the ceded and conquered provinces should be permanently settled; and, in order to exercise the close supervision which such a settlement required, it was deemed necessary to create a special Board of Commissioners. With this object Regulation X of 1807 was passed.

"Whereas," runs the regulation, "it has been deemed advisable to appoint a local Commission for the superintendence of the ensuing settlement in the ceded and conquered provinces and for the general control of the collectors in the discharge of that and of their other public duties, a Commission shall be constituted consisting of two members.

"The Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces are hereby invested with all the duties, powers and authority which have hitherto been exercised by the Board of Revenue in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The primary object of the present Commission being the superintendence of the ensuing settlement of the land revenue, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to superintend the performance of that duty by the collectors, as far as circumstances will permit, on the spot, by proceeding from time to time into the different districts, accordingly as they may be of opinion that their presence may be necessary or advisable."

13. The original intention was that the Board should be dissolved as soon as the settlement had been made, but the Board found that the country was not ripe for a permanent settlement. It discovered moreover that the revenue administration in the ceded and conquered provinces was far from satisfactory and that the complicated land tenures of the provinces were imperfectly understood; hence Regulation I of 1809 was passed which rendered the Board of Commissioners permanent and added to its jurisdiction the province of Benares, which had hitherto been subject to the control of the Board of Revenue and the Board of Trade at Fort William. In Regulation I of 1809 the Board are designated "The Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces," but nevertheless they in their proceedings continue to style themselves the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

14. It was found that the control of the province of Benares in addition to the ceded and conquered provinces gave the Board more work than they could manage; consequently resolution I of 1816 appointed a local Commission for the superintendence of the revenue in the provinces of Benares and Behar. The proceedings of this Commission, which sat until 1822, form the next series.

15. Regulation I of 1819 transferred the superintendence of "the districts of Goruckpore" from the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces to the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares.

16. In 1822 the Board of Commissioners was vested with revenue and criminal authority in the Delhi territory and this necessitated a total reconstitution of the Board; the proceedings of the Board thus reconstituted form series IV of the Board's revenue records.

17. The present series consists of 178 folio volumes, and Sir William Hunter says of the Board of Commissioners, "their proceedings are crowded with valuable statistical accounts of the various districts. Settlement reports with admirable letters from the ablest pens in the service, turn up every now and then, and although the Commissioners of those days worked a good deal in the *dark, as compared with
 * The land had not later settlement officers who have succeeded to and improved upon their early labours, yet every page has about it that feeling of reality and lively pictorial force which belong to work done by men whose minds were full of one subject and done by them on the spot."

18. The first proceeding of this Board is dated Cawnpore, 17th September 1807, Messrs. W. R. Cox and H. St. G. Tusker, Members, and Mr. J. W. Sherer, Secretary, being present, and the last proceeding (which unfortunately is not quite complete) is dated Camp Chuppar, zillah Sabaranpur, 19th April 1822, with Messrs. A. Rose and W. Fraser as Commissioners. At various times its members included Sir G. Colebrooke, Bart., Messrs. J. Deane and W. H. Trant, and among its Secretaries was Mr. H. Newnham.

19. It will be seen that this series falls into four parts corresponding with changes in the Board's jurisdiction.

Part I covers the period 17th December 1807 to March 1, 1809, when the Board had jurisdiction only in the ceded and conquered provinces.

Part II relates to the period March 1, 1809, to February 1, 1816, when the province of Benares was included in its jurisdiction.

Part III covers the period February 1, 1816, to March 1, 1819, when the Board ceased to exercise control over the province of Benares, but had jurisdiction over the whole of the ceded and conquered provinces.

Part IV covers the remaining period of the Board's existence when its control extended to all parts of the ceded and conquered provinces except "the districts of Goruckpore."

20. *Series III.—The proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the Provinces of Benares and Behar, 1816 to 1822.*—On January 5, 1816, Regulation I of 1816 received the assent of the Governor General in Council. This regulation appointed "A local Commission for the superintendence of the revenue in the Provinces of Benares and Behar." This Commission was constituted for the purpose of relieving, on the one hand, the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William, and, on the other, the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces of part of their work.

At first it consisted of a single Member—John Deane—whose full style was "Commissioner in the Province of Benares and that part of Behar comprising the zillahs of Behar, Shahabad, Sarun and Tirhoot."* He had the same powers as the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. His first proceeding is dated Camp Patna, 1st February 1816.

* These included the districts of Ramghur, Bhaugulpore and Purneah which were usually denominated the 'Fuslee Mahals.'

21. This arrangement did not persist for long. A resolution of Government dated the 28th November 1817 runs, "The Vice-President in Council resolves that the powers invested in the Commissioner in Behar and Benares shall be exercised by a Board consisting of two members and that the districts of Dinajepore and Rungpore be placed under the authority of that Board.

"2. The necessary legislative enactment will accordingly be prepared and published.

"3. The Vice-President in Council further resolves that Mr. E. P. S. Waring be associated with Mr. Rooke in the Commission."

This resolution was embodied in Regulation XIV of 1817.

Mr. Rooke took his seat on December 11, 1817, and Mr. Waring joined on February 20, 1818.

22. It was soon found that the work entrusted to this Board was too heavy to enable the two members to sit together; accordingly on September 23, 1818, Government placed Mr. Rooke in charge of the "Districts of Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Rungpore and Dinajepore," "with the full powers of your Board," and in like manner the junior member, Mr. Waring, was authorized to exercise similar powers "within the provinces of Benares and in the districts of Behar (including Ramghur), Shahabad, Sarun and Tirhoot." From October 1818 the two members sat separately, but the above arrangement for the division of work did not take effect until January 1819. After that date the two members occasionally sat together, but more frequently they worked apart, and their proceedings are designated the proceedings of the Senior and the Junior Member respectively. These proceedings are

usually entered in the same volume and often on the same sheet, so that it is no possible to separate the two sets of proceedings.

23. Regulation I of 1819, which was passed by the Governor General in Council on February 5, 1819, further modified the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners of Behar and Benares by extending their authority, to the "districts of Goruckpore," but removed from their management to that of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta "the districts of Dinagepore and Rangpore."

After the addition of the Gorakhpore district to their jurisdiction, the name of this district is added to the title of the Board.

24. The last proceeding of this Board is dated Patna, the 9th April 1822. "The records," writes Hunter, "are not of so much historic interest as the settlement reports of the Western Board, yet they furnish a vivid picture of the state of Behar at the very period at which least is known about it, namely, during the interval between the conclusion of Buchanan's local researches and the enforcement of the resumption laws." Its proceedings form eighty-three folio volumes.

25. In 1822 the Delhi territory was placed under the control of the Board of Commissioners and this necessitated a reconstitution of the several Boards, which was effected by Regulation III of 1822. The enactment directs:—

"*First*—The duties, powers, and authority at present exercised by the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, within the districts of Bhagulpore and Purneah, shall from and after the 1st May next be vested in the Board of Revenue, which shall continue to possess, exercise, and perform the duties, powers and authority now belonging to them in the districts subordinate to their authority, and shall hereafter be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces.

"*Second*—The duties, powers and authority at present exercised by the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces within the southern and northern divisions of Bundelcund and the districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, shall from and after the said date be vested in the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, which shall continue to possess, exercise, and perform the duties, powers and authority now belonging to them in the districts at present subordinate to them, save as above provided, and shall be hereafter denominated the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces.

"*Third*—The several districts of the ceded and conquered provinces, with the exception of the districts above specified, shall continue, as hereofore, subordinate to the Board of Commissioners, which Board shall be hereafter denominated the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces."

26. Thus the districts which Regulation III of 1822 entrusted to the control of the Western Board were the Delhi territory and the districts of Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, the Northern Division of Saharanpur, the Southern Division of Saharanpur, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Agra and Aligarh.

The proceedings of the Central and Western Boards constitute Series V and IV of the Revenue Records of the Board at Allahabad.

27. *Series IV.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the Western Provinces, 1822 to 1829.*—On March 19, 1822, Mr. Holt Mackenzie, Secretary to the Government of India, addressed the following letter to Messrs. Alexander Ross and W. Fraser, Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces:—

"His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council has this day been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Perry to the situation of Third Member of your Board, which is hereafter to be denominated the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces.

"2. The salary assigned to the situation of Third Member is sicca rupees four thousand per annum.

"3. The appointment of Mr. Perry is provisional only, and is to take effect from the date on which he may return to the Presidency and announce his acceptance of the appointment; in the meantime Mr. W. Ewer has been nominated to officiate as Third Member of your Board."

Mr. Perry did not accept the appointment and Mr. Ewer was confirmed.

28. As we have already seen, the jurisdiction of the Western Board extended over the following districts, in addition to the Delhi territory: Bareilly, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Agra, Aligarh, Meerut, and the Northern and Southern divisions of Saharanpur.

Gorakhpur had already been placed under the Board of Commissioners in Behar and Benares, and, as we have seen, Regulation III of 1822 placed in addition to Gorakhpur and the Province of Benares the following districts under the control of the Board in the Central Provinces: Allahabad, Cawnpore, Banda and Kalpi. The transfer of these four districts was not actually effected until September 1822, there being some delay in carrying out the provisions of the regulation.

29. The jurisdiction of the Board in the Delhi territory was not limited to the superintendence of the collection of the revenues. The Board was vested with both revenue and judicial powers in that tract.

On March 26, 1819, a Commissioner had been appointed in the Delhi territory, who had under him four assistants, one for each of the divisions of the territory, namely, the Central, Northern, Western, and Southern division. The assistants were collectors of land revenue and presided over the revenue, civil and criminal courts; they were empowered to refer to Sudder Ameens all civil suits in which the sum at stake did not exceed Rs. 1,000. From the Sudder Ameen an appeal lay to the Assistant Commissioner. The Commissioner had the power of granting a special appeal to his own court from the decisions of his assistants, either after such appeals or in the first instance. The Commissioner acted as a court of circuit.

Over the Commissioner was the Resident, who was authorized to withdraw from the court of the Commissioner any suit for political reasons.

30. This state of affairs persisted with but little change until 1822. On February 14 of that year Government addressed a letter to the Board of Commissioners stating that the Governor General in Council, "consequent to the transfer of the chief Political duties in that quarter to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, has determined to invest your Board with the superintendence of that territory."

To compensate for the extra work then thrown upon the Board, Government, as we have seen, changed its constitution, appointed a Third Member and transferred to the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces (which had also been strengthened by the appointment of an Additional Member) the districts of Kalpi, Cawnpore, Banda and Allahabad.

"In the Delhi territory," runs the letter, "your Board will, like the civil Commissioner, have to exercise both judicial and revenue powers."

Government further requested the Board to report upon the necessity of making provision for the exercise by the Members singly of authority.

31. The Board reported that it was necessary that Members should be allowed to work separately; accordingly Mr. Ross, the Senior Member, was invested with the political character of Representative of the Governor General at Delhi and the immediate supervision of the affairs of the Delhi territory was entrusted to Mr. Fraser, the Second Member of the Board. The earlier proceedings, at any rate, of the Western Board relating to the Delhi territory were recorded separately from those appertaining to the remainder of the territory under the jurisdiction of the Board. Mr. Fraser himself settled most questions relating to the Delhi territory, referring only the more important matters to the whole Board.

32. This arrangement persisted until October 22, 1825.

A Resolution of Government, dated May 20, 1825, runs: The authority of that Board (i.e. the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces) within the Delhi territory will cease from the date on which Sir C. Metcalfe may assume charge of his office (i.e. that of Resident of Delhi).

33. The separate proceedings of the Western Board relating to the Delhi territory are entitled "Proceedings of the Board of Revenue for the affairs of the Delhi territory." The proceedings for only the period May to December 1822

were found at Allahabad and these have been sent to the Government of the Punjab. There are however in the ordinary proceedings of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces from 1822 to 1825 many references to the Delhi territory, on questions which Mr. Fraser did not feel competent to decide without reference to the full Board.

34. The proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces compose 126 folio volumes.

The first proceeding is dated Camp Dooralla, zillah Meerut, 23rd April 1822, present Messrs. Alexander Ross, William Fraser and Walter Ewer (not joined). The last proceeding is dated Bareilly, the 28th February 1829, present Francis Hawkins, Esq., Senior Member, the Second and Third Members absent on duty.

35. The members of this Board sat occasionally two or three together, but more usually singly, various members being deputed either for special duty, as was done in the case of Mr. Fraser and the Delhi territory, or to tour through the provinces. Members of the Board when on tour held separate proceedings. In most cases these proceedings have been bound up separately from those of the member, or members, sitting at head quarters, but as this arrangement has not been always adhered to it has not been feasible to further sub-divide this series. It must suffice to state that the proceedings of Mr. Ewer, who was on tour from October 1823 to February 1824, and from October 1824 to May 1825, those of Mr. Batson on tour from October 1825 to January 1826, and of Mr. Newnham, who sat separately from March 1827 to January 1829, have been bound up separately from the proceedings of the main Board.

36. During the period of seven years through which it sat its jurisdiction underwent a number of changes. In 1824 there was a considerable rearrangement in the boundaries of the various districts in the western part of the provinces. After these changes had come into operation the jurisdiction of the Board comprised the following collectorates: Agra, Aligarh, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri (Etawah), Farrukhabad, Saharanpur North, Saharanpur South (Meerut), Saidabad, Moradabad, Sahaswan and the sub-collectorates of Pilibhit, Etawah, Sirpura, Muzaffarnagar and Bela. Kumaun was added in 1814.

37. In 1825 the control of the Delhi territory was taken away from the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, and the Government Resolution, dated May 20, 1825, divesting the Board of their jurisdiction in that tract of country says:—

“The sphere of their jurisdiction embracing the collectorships and sub-collector-

Agra, Bareilly, Etawah, sub-collectorship, Farrukhabad, Saharanpur, Northern and Southern divisions, Meerut, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Allyghur, Bulandshahr, Sahaswan,

Bela sub-collectorship, Pilibhit sub-collectorship, Sirpoorah sub-collectorship, Muzaffarnagar sub-collectorship, Saidabad, Kumaun Commissioner-ship.

ships noted in the margin, it appears to be obviously desirable that their head quarters should be fixed at some central place within their jurisdiction. The

Governor General in Council is disposed to think that Bareilly would be the most appropriate station, but before coming to any final resolution His Lordship in Council is desirous of receiving a communication from the Board of their sentiments on the subject.

3. When the Board is relieved from the charge of the Delhi territory three Members will apparently be amply sufficient for the due conduct of the public business, although to the Senior Member will belong the same political duties as were attached to that officer before the extension of the Board's authority to Delhi and although the revision of the detailed settlement now in progress must obviously throw upon the Board an extent of labour far exceeding what was necessary for the administration of much more extensive provinces under the former system. Mr. Ewer's appointment, as officiating Member of the Board, will consequently cease on Sir Charles Metcalfe's assuming charge of the affairs of the Delhi territory.

“4. . . . The Board . . . will still retain the denomination of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces.”

In a letter, dated 1st December 1825, the Secretary to Government writes, “Government has already decided that, as a temporary arrangement, the head quarters

of the Board shall be fixed at Farrukhabad until the necessary buildings be ready at Bareilly."

38. The Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces was abolished by Regulation I of 1829 which appointed Commissioners of revenue and circuit on the ground that "the system in operation for superintending the magistracy and the police and for controlling and directing the executive revenue officers has been found to be defective. The great extent of country under each of the Boards of Revenue has operated to impede them in the execution of the duties which belong to them as tribunals, for the determination of all questions relating to the assessment of lands under settlement and for the judicial decision of many other important cases, as the general guardians of the fiscal interests of the State, as directors and superintendents over the executive officers, and as the confidential advisers of Government. For the correction of the above defects, it has appeared to be expedient and necessary to place the magistracy and police and the collectors and other executive officers under the superintendence and control of Commissioners of revenue and circuit, each vested with charge of such a moderate tract of country as may enable them to be easy of access to the people, and frequently to visit the different parts of their respective jurisdictions, to confide to the said Commissioners the power now vested in the courts of circuit together with those that belong to the Boards of Revenue, to be exercised . . . the former under the authority of the Nizamut Adawlut, and the latter under the instruction and control of a Sudder or Chief Board of Revenue."

39. Twenty Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed from March 1, 1829, and of these nine had jurisdiction in the province of Agra. (Vide paragraph 46 of this note.)

40. Before the enactment of Regulation I of 1829, Government, in a letter dated the 30th December 1828, informed the Board of Revenue, Western Provinces, that "it has been resolved to substitute for the existing Boards of Revenue Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit acting in their revenue capacity under the directions of the Sudder Board at Calcutta. This arrangement is to take effect on 1st March 1829. Meanwhile Mr. Newnham, the Junior Member of the Board, is to exercise the power of the Board in the Western Provinces, while Mr. Hawkins, its Senior Member, is to proceed to the Presidency to take his seat as Senior Member of the Sudder Board and Mr. Fraser (the second Member of the Board) is to proceed to Dehli and arrange with the Commissioner all details connected with the duties which will belong to him in that territory."

41. Writing of the Western Board, Sir William Hunter says, "the work of this Board was very much the same as that of the Board of Commissioners which it succeeded, and its proceedings contain the results of the complicated local investigations held under the settlement system of 1822. The excessive minuteness of that system, which rendered it so difficult to work, enriches its records with a hundred striking details that would have escaped a more comprehensive and practical plan."

Series V, 1822 to 1829, 118 volumes. 42. *Series V.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, 1822 to 1829, 118 folio volumes.*

This Board, as we have already seen, was constituted along with the Boards in the Western and Lower Provinces by Regulation III of 1822. It was composed of three members. Its head quarters were at first at Patna and were subsequently transferred to Allahabad; but the Members of the Board used to tour through the Province under their charge.

43. The first proceeding of this Board is dated Patna, the 12th April 1822.

"W. O. Salmon, Esq., Senior Member (on leave).

J. Majorbanks, Esq., 3rd Member (not joined).

Present :

C. F. Fergusson, Esq., Officiating Senior Member.

Henry Newnham, Esq., Officiating Junior Member."

From January 1825 this Board classified its proceedings under three heads :

(1) Behar, (2) Benares and Gorakhpur, (3) Western districts.

In the majority of cases these proceedings are entered in separate leaves and could be separated.

44. This Board, like that of the Western Provinces, was abolished by Regulation I of 1829. Its last proceeding is dated Allahabad, the 28th February 1829. Present: Robert Barlow, Esq., Officiating Member.

On March 1, 1829, Mr. Barlow became Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Allahabad division. He joined the Board only on February 17th in order to take up his appointment as Commissioner from March 1st; he relieved Messrs. Fergusson and Tilghman, regular Members of the Board, whose last meeting is dated February the 13th, 1829.

45. Of this Board Sir William Hunter writes:—

“The records exhibit the reasons for and working of a number of special legislative Acts between 1822 and 1829, such as Regulation VI of 1822, extending the Court of Wards Regulation to Benares; Regulation VI of 1826, erecting Fatehpur into a separate district out of six thanas in Allahabad, and four in Cawnpore; Regulation IX of 1826, which transferred the superintendence of Customs from the Patna Board to the Presidency; Regulation VII of 1828 for administering the Jagheer mahals of the Raja of Benares: besides the more general Regulations referring to that part of the presidency: e.g. IX of 1824, for the fifth settlement; IX of 1825, II of 1826, IV of 1828, all connected with the settlement.”

The records, he adds, form an invaluable administrative narrative of Behar and many other districts now included in Bengal proper between the years 1822 and 1829.

46. From the 4th February 1829 to 30th July 1830 there is a hiatus in the Board's records at Allahabad.

This is due to the fact that the Central and Western Boards were abolished by Act I of 1829 and the greater part of their work undertaken by Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. The districts which compose the present province of Agra were divided into the following nine Commissionerships:—

“First division to contain the districts under the magistrates, collectors, joint magistrates and sub-collectors of—				{ Saharanpur,
				{ Muzaffarnagar,
				{ Meerut and
				{ Bulandshahr,
Second	ditto	ditto	...	{ Agra,
				{ Aligarh and
				{ Sydabad,
Third	ditto	ditto	...	{ Farrukhabad,
				{ Mainpuri,
				{ Sirpoora and
				{ Etawah,
Fourth	ditto	ditto	...	{ Moradabad,
				{ Nugeena and
				{ Saheswan,
Fifth	ditto	ditto	...	{ Bareilly,
				{ Shahjahanpur and
				{ Pilibhit,
Sixth	ditto	ditto	...	{ Cawnpore,
				{ Belah and
				{ North Bundelcund,
Seventh	ditto	ditto	...	{ Allahabad,
				{ Fatehpur and
				{ Banda,
Eighth	ditto	ditto	...	{ Benares,
				{ Mirzapur and
				{ Jaunpur,
Ninth	ditto	ditto	...	{ Gorakhpur,
				{ Azamgarh and
				{ Ghazipur.”

47. The records of the first and fifth divisions were destroyed in the mutiny. Those of the remaining divisions exist in a more or less complete state in the offices of the Commissioners of the corresponding divisions.

48. The Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit appointed by Regulation I of 1829 exercised the powers of the Board of Revenue and Court of Wards, subject to the control of a Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William, or, in the case of the Commissioner of the first division, to that of the Resident at Delhi. The proceedings of this Board are at Calcutta, in the record room of the Board of Revenue, Bengal. The volumes from April 1829 to June 1830, which include along with other correspondence copies of correspondence with the Commissioners of Revenue for the first nine divisions, are twenty in number.

49. There are in the Board's record room at Allahabad classified lists of the Board's correspondence with the Commissioners in the Upper Provinces and an index to these proceedings which were compiled for the use of the Board on deputation at Allahabad.

Series VI, 1830-1, 13 volumes.

Series VI.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation, 1830-1.—These are bound up in thirteen folio volumes.

I have not been able to find anything in the records at Allahabad that shows how or why a part of the Sudder Board was placed on deputation. It may, however, be safely inferred that the districts which composed the first nine divisions gave a good deal of work, which was of a different nature from that entailed by the superintendence of Lower Bengal, so that it was found convenient to entrust to particular Members of the Board the supervision of the Upper Provinces.

51. The first proceeding of this Board is dated the 30th July 1830 and is headed—

“At a meeting of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation.

Present :

W. Fraser, Esq.

R. M. Tilghman, Esq.

} Officiating Members.”

That this was the first meeting of the Sudder Board on deputation is, I think, established by the fact that at the commencement of this proceeding there is no mention of the proceedings of the last meeting having been read—a procedure which took place at all subsequent meetings.

52. The work of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation served to demonstrate the advisability of placing the Upper Provinces under a separate administration. Accordingly in 1831 a series of Regulations was passed which practically gave these provinces an independent administrative existence.

Regulation VI of 1831 constituted a Supreme Court, both Civil and Criminal, for the North-Western Provinces.

This Regulation stated that “the distance from the Presidency of the districts comprised in the North-Western Provinces and the difference of their climate from that of Bengal, are so great as to deter individuals from personally resorting to the highest appellate authority to obtain redress against any act or orders of the subordinate courts,” abrogated the previous jurisdiction of the Presidency Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut in the North-Western Provinces and erected a new Supreme Civil and Criminal Court at Allahabad. The powers of the new tribunal extended over “the Province of Benares, the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, including the districts of Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr, which are now subject to the Commissioner of Delhi” and included criminal jurisdiction in the Province of Kumaun and the Saugar and Nerbudda Territories.

53. This regulation was passed on the 1st November 1831 and on the same day Regulation X became law, transforming the deputation of the Sudder Revenue Board then sitting in the Upper Provinces into a Supreme and independent Board of Revenue. The territorial jurisdiction of the new body was substantially the same

as that of the new Sudder Court, which was likewise to be ordinarily settled at Allahabad. This jurisdiction was made up on the one hand at the expense of the Resident of Delhi, who lost the revenue powers vested in him by the law of 1829 over the districts of the Northern Doab, namely, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr; and on the other hand, at the expense of the Presidency Board of Revenue, which lost its control over the Province of Benares and the remaining districts in the Upper Provinces.

54. These two regulations, constituting a sudder court and Board of Revenue, came into force on the 1st of January 1832. As a matter of fact the proceedings of the Board held in January and the greater part of February are entitled the proceedings of the Board of Revenue on deputation. This fact led Sir William Hunter to state "the last proceeding of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation

* July is a misprint for February. seems to have been that of a meeting of the Sudder Board on deputation, dated the 21st July* 1832.

"*Present* :—Messrs. R. M. Bird and W. Fraser, Officiating Members, but the records rendered it doubtful whether the meeting of the 24th does not belong to this series."

In my opinion reliance ought not to be placed on the headings of the proceedings, which were copied out by poorly-paid clerks. Regulation X of 1831 did not in any way affect the continuity of the proceedings of the Board. Those held on the 7th February 1832 at which Messrs. Fraser and Tilghman were present are headed "Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation." Coming to the next meeting—that of the 14th February, at which the above two Members were present—we find that the pages on which the proceedings are written are headed, "Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation," but the proceeding itself is entitled "At a meeting of the Sudder Board of Revenue."

On both the page headings and the proceeding itself of the meeting held on 17th February, attended by Messrs. Bird and Fane, we find the Board called "The Sudder Board of Revenue." At this meeting the proceedings of 14th February were read and approved.

At the next meeting—that of February 21st—the Board is styled in both places "The Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation."

At the meeting held on February 24th the Board is styled "Sudder Board of Revenue, Allahabad," at the top of the page; but in the heading to the proceeding itself it is called "The Sudder Board of Revenue," the words "on deputation" having been added in a different handwriting. At this meeting Messrs. Bird and Fane were present and they read and approved of the proceedings held on the 21st.

In both places the Board, consisting of the same members, which met on February 28th, is described as the "Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces." It is thus clear that but little reliance can be placed upon the designation given to the Board in the copies of the proceedings.

The Regulation constituting the Board states that its provisions are to have effect from the date of its promulgation, and this date appears to have been January 1, 1832 (vide letter of the Deputy Secretary to Government, dated the 29th November 1831, to the Secretary to the Governor General in Council, Judicial department, which was read in the proceedings of the Board for January 3, 1832.)

For this reason I have made the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation end with the year 1831 and those of the Sudder Board in the North-Western Provinces begin with the year 1832.

The matter is of little importance, since, as has already been said, there is no break in the continuity of the proceedings owing to the change in the Board's designation, and the only reason for dealing with the subject at such length is that under the present arrangement the numbers of this and the next series differ from those given in Sir William Hunter's note.

Series VII, 1832 to 1855,
582 volumes.

55. *Series VII.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, 1832 to 1855.*—These are bound up in 582 folio volumes.

This Board, created by Regulation X of 1831, still exists. Changes have, from time to time, been made in its jurisdiction. Thus Regulation V of 1832 placed the Delhi territory under the control of this Board, and the Board continued to exercise such jurisdiction until Act XXXVIII of 1858 was passed. This Act repealed Regulation V of 1832, except as regards the "Eastern pargapas" on the left bank of the Jumna.

Regulation I of 1833 transferred the superintendence of salt, opium, customs and town duties from the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium at the Presidency to the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Thus the latter from that date became completely independent of the Presidency and exercised control over all the revenues of the Upper Provinces.

As has been said above, this series dates from the beginning of January 1831, and ends with the proceedings held at a sitting of the Board, dated Agra, the 17th April 1855, the head quarters of the Board meanwhile having been removed to Agra.

56. From April 17, 1855, the Board ceased to record its proceedings in full. From June 1854 until 1873 they were recorded in an abbreviated form.

57. *Series VIII.—Abstracts of proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue, Series VIII, 1854 to North-Western Provinces, June 1854 to December 1857.—1857, 34 volumes.* This series of abstracts runs on until 1873, but as my investigations are limited to pre-mutiny records, I have made the present series end in December 1857 and not in 1873.

The abstracts from June 1854 until 1857 inclusive are bound up in thirty-four volumes. Usually the proceedings of one month form a single volume; sometimes however the proceedings of a whole quarter have been bound up together. The series is not quite complete. For May 1856, the proceedings of May 20th, 23rd, and 27th only have been abstracted and the abstracts of the proceedings for July, August and the first three weeks of September 1857, are not forthcoming.

58. These abstracts are arranged in parallel columns, the letters received being entered in the left hand column and the replies and letters issued recorded in the right hand column. The abstracts are sufficiently full to give all the necessary information. It will be noticed that whereas the proceedings are copied out in full until April 17, 1855, the series of abstracts dates from June 1854; hence for about ten months there exist both the proceedings in full and the abstracts.

59. *Indices to the Proceedings.*—A feature of the Board's pre-mutiny records is the existence of a large number of volumes of so-called indices to the proceedings; a few of them have a right to the name index, but most of them are more properly described as classified chronological lists. Each of the series above described has its own series of index volumes.

60. *Series I.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort William, 1803 to 1807.*—To this series belong four volumes of indices. The method adopted in the compilation of these indices was to take the proceedings for each month and index them. Thus there are twelve separate indices for each year.

61. *Series II.—Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, 1807 to 1822.*—The volumes of indices for this series are $21\frac{1}{2}$ in number. The index in the last volume relates to the proceedings of both this Board and of that of the Western Provinces (series IV). Hence I describe it as half a volume as regards series II. These indices have been compiled in a manner different to that adopted for the previous series. The proceedings for a whole or half a year are taken and indexed, a head being given to each district, to the Governor General in Council, Circulars, Mint, Miscellaneous, and occasionally to one or more other subjects. Up to and including the year 1817 there is one index for each complete year; this is bound sometimes in one volume and sometimes in two.

From, and including, the year 1818 there are two separate indices for each year, one covering the six months January to June and the other covering the second half of the year.

This series of indices is distinctly useful. I tested it and found that any letter relating to a particular district can be turned up with ease, since the index gives the date of the consultation in which the document was discussed and the serial number of the document in the consultation.

62. *Series III.—Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the Provinces of Benares and Behar, 1816 to 1822.*—The index
 Series III. volumes to this series are $9\frac{1}{2}$ in number, the fraction being due to the fact that the index volume for 1822 relates to the proceedings of both this Board and that which was constituted for the Central Provinces in 1822 and whose proceedings form series V.

These volumes are scarcely worthy to be called indices. They are merely chronological lists of letters classified under certain comprehensive heads. For the year 1816 separate heads are not given even for the various districts under the control of the Board, the indexed heads being chiefly the officers with whom the correspondence was conducted. In the later volumes however each district is the subject of a separate index head.

There is a separate index volume for the proceedings for each of the years 1816, 1817 and 1818, two volumes each for those of the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, while the single volume for the proceedings of the year 1822 includes those of both the Board of Commissioners for Benares and Behar and the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

In addition to the $9\frac{1}{2}$ volumes of indices for this series there are a number of diary lists of letters received and issued. These will be described hereafter.

63. *Series IV.—The proceedings of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, 1822 to 1829.*—The indices to this series form $17\frac{1}{2}$
 Series III. volumes. The meaning of the half volume is explained in paragraph 61. There are two separate indices for each year, one for the first and the other second half of the year.

In addition to the two half-yearly volumes of indices there are two additional volumes for the year 1827 and one for the year 1828, these being the index volumes to the separate proceedings held by Mr. Newnham already referred to.

64. *Series V.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, 1822 to 1829.*—The index volumes of this series are $7\frac{1}{2}$
 Series V. in number—half for the year 1822 and one for each of the succeeding years.

From the year 1825 onwards there are three separate indices for each year, relating to the proceedings of the Board for Behar, Benares, and the Western districts respectively.

Owing to the fewness of the heads indexed these volumes are not very useful as indices; moreover some of them are incomplete. Several of the *lacunæ* I have filled from the record room of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division where I found part of the index for the year 1828 and nearly all that for 1829.

65. As has already been stated (paragraph 49) there are at Allahabad :—

- (1) a classified list of the letters issued by the Sudder Board between April 1829 and July 23, 1830;
- (2) an index to the proceedings of the Sudder Board relating to the Western Provinces.

These do not belong to any of the above series. In the latter part of the index volume there is an index to the proceedings of the Sudder Board on deputation from July 30, December 1830, which forms part of series VI to be described.

66. *Series VI.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation, 1830-1831.*—There are two and a half volumes of indices to
 Series VI. these proceedings. The half volume, i.e. that to the proceedings of 1830 (30th July to end of December), has already been mentioned.

The other two volumes are—

- (1) Classified list of correspondence for first six months of 1831.
- (2) Classified list of correspondence for the second half of 1831.

67. *Series VII.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, 1832 to 1855.*—The index volumes or classified lists of correspondence for this series extend only up to the end of 1854. They are made up into forty-eight volumes of forty-four half-yearly volumes for the period 1833 to 1853 and four quarterly volumes of the year 1854.

These lists are classified according to the officers corresponded with ; there is thus a head for each Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, one for the Commissioner of Delhi, one for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, one for Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, one for Government, one for the Accountant, also such headings as circulars, miscellaneous, and minutes.

68. In addition to the above there is a series known as special indices to particular districts. These special indices have been made only for some of the districts that came within the jurisdiction of the Board for the Central Provinces, i.e. for the Gorakhpur, Benares, Ghazipur, Cawnpore, Banda, Jaunpur and Kalpi districts. Sir William Hunter in his note mentions one of these indices for the Azamgarh district. This volume cannot now be found ; and it was reported missing when Mr. D'Costa the present record keeper assumed charge four years ago. Thus there are only seven of these special indices.

In the special indices each letter is entered in chronological order in one of three series, according as it appertains to lands, sayers, or is of a miscellaneous nature. As the arrangement of the letters is chronological and not alphabetical these volumes are not of great use as indices ; moreover, as detailed below, each covers but a brief period.

Nevertheless Sir William Hunter perhaps did not exaggerate when he wrote of them "They exhibit every remarkable event that occurred and every important point that arose in the administration of their respective districts during the period to which they refer ; and a person accustomed to the use of records can gather more materials for a lifelike reproduction of the country, half a century ago, from these tattered volumes than from all the printed sources put together."

They form a series of seven folio volumes:—

(1)	Special index to the Gorakhpur correspondence	...	1819 to 1829
(2)	" Benares	...	1816 to 1823
(3)	" Ghazipur	...	1817 to 1829
(4)	" Cawnpore	...	1822 to 1829
(5)	" Banda	...	1822 to 1829
(6)	" Jaunpur	...	1818 to 1823
(7)	" Kalpi	...	1823 to 1829

69. *Issue and receipt registers.*—A very brief abstract of every letter received and issued by each of the Boards was entered in a diary, the letters issued being separated from those received. When the various Boards of Revenue were replaced in 1829 by Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, these lists of letters issued and received, together with the correspondence of which they formed a record, were handed over to the several Commissioners, the proceedings containing copies of all the correspondence with their indices being retained for the use of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William.

In the offices of the Commissioners of the Benares, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad divisions, these abstract registers of letters issued and received still exist, and are referred to in the notes dealing with the pre-mutiny records of those divisional offices.

70. When going through the records of the Commissioner's office at Allahabad I came upon a number of these issue and receipt registers which related to districts other than those comprised in the Allahabad division (chiefly to Bengal districts) and a number relating to letters of a general nature. These I have removed to the Board's record room. The Bengal records have been retained because the

This series of indices is distinctly useful. I tested it and found that any letter relating to a particular district can be turned up with ease, since the index gives the date of the consultation in which the document was discussed and the serial number of the document in the consultation.

62. *Series III.—Proceedings of the Board of Commissioners for the Provinces of Benares and Behar, 1816 to 1822.*—The index volumes to this series are $9\frac{1}{2}$ in number, the fraction being due to the fact that the index volume for 1822 relates to the proceedings of both this Board and that which was constituted for the Central Provinces in 1822 and whose proceedings form series V.

These volumes are scarcely worthy to be called indices. They are merely chronological lists of letters classified under certain comprehensive heads. For the year 1816 separate heads are not given even for the various districts under the control of the Board, the indexed heads being chiefly the officers with whom the correspondence was conducted. In the later volumes however each district is the subject of a separate index head.

There is a separate index volume for the proceedings for each of the years 1816, 1817 and 1818, two volumes each for those of the years 1819, 1820 and 1821, while the single volume for the proceedings of the year 1822 includes those of both the Board of Commissioners for Benares and Behar and the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

In addition to the $9\frac{1}{2}$ volumes of indices for this series there are a number of diary lists of letters received and issued. These will be described hereafter.

63. *Series IV.—The proceedings of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, 1822 to 1829.*—The indices to this series form $17\frac{1}{2}$ volumes. The meaning of the half volume is explained in paragraph 61. There are two separate indices for each year, one for the first and the other second half of the year.

In addition to the two half-yearly volumes of indices there are two additional volumes for the year 1827 and one for the year 1828, these being the index volumes to the separate proceedings held by Mr. Newnham already referred to.

64. *Series V.—Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces, 1822 to 1829.*—The index volumes of this series are $7\frac{1}{2}$ in number—half for the year 1822 and one for each of the succeeding years.

From the year 1825 onwards there are three separate indices for each year, relating to the proceedings of the Board for Behar, Benares, and the Western districts respectively.

Owing to the fewness of the heads indexed these volumes are not very useful as indices; moreover some of them are incomplete. Several of the *lacunæ* I have filled from the record room of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division where I found part of the index for the year 1828 and nearly all that for 1829.

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- (1) a classified list of the letters issued by the Sudder Board between April 1829 and July 23, 1830;
- (2) an index to the proceedings of the Sudder Board relating to the Western Provinces.

These do not belong to any of the above series. In the latter part of the index volume there is an index to the proceedings of the Sudder Board on deputation from July 30, December 1830, which forms part of series VI to be described.

66. *Series VI.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation, 1830-1831.*—There are two and a half volumes of indices to these proceedings. The half volume, i.e. that to the proceedings of 1830 (30th July to end of December), has already been mentioned.

The other two volumes are—

- (1) Classified list of correspondence for first six months of 1831.
- (2) Classified list of correspondence for the second half of 1831.

67. *Series VII.—Proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces, 1832 to 1855.*—The index volumes or classified lists of correspondence for this series extend only up to the end of 1854. They are made up into forty-eight volumes of forty-four half-yearly volumes for the period 1833 to 1853 and four quarterly volumes of the year 1854.

These lists are classified according to the officers corresponded with ; there is thus a head for each Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, one for the Commissioner of Delhi, one for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, one for Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, one for Government, one for the Accountant, also such headings as circulars, miscellaneous, and minutes.

68. In addition to the above there is a series known as special indices to particular districts. These special indices have been made only for some of the districts that came within the jurisdiction of the Board for the Central Provinces, i.e. for the Gorakhpur, Benares, Ghazipur, Cawnpore, Banda, Jaunpur and Kalpi districts. Sir William Hunter in his note mentions one of these indices for the Azamgarh district. This volume cannot now be found ; and it was reported missing when Mr. D'Costa the present record keeper assumed charge four years ago. Thus there are only seven of these special indices.

In the special indices each letter is entered in chronological order in one of three series, according as it appertains to lands, sayar, or is of a miscellaneous nature. As the arrangement of the letters is chronological and not alphabetical these volumes are not of great use as indices ; moreover, as detailed below, each covers but a brief period.

Nevertheless Sir William Hunter perhaps did not exaggerate when he wrote of them "They exhibit every remarkable event that occurred and every important point that arose in the administration of their respective districts during the period to which they refer ; and a person accustomed to the use of records can gather more materials for a lifelike reproduction of the country, half a century ago, from these tattered volumes than from all the printed sources put together."

They form a series of seven folio volumes:—

(1)	Special index to the Gorakhpur correspondence	...	1819 to 1829
(2)	" Benares	...	1816 to 1828
(3)	" Ghazipur	...	1817 to 1829
(4)	" Cawnpore	...	1822 to 1829
(5)	" Banda	...	1822 to 1829
(6)	" Jaunpur	...	1818 to 1823
(7)	" Kalpi	...	1823 to 1829

69. *Issue and receipt registers.*—A very brief abstract of every letter received and issued by each of the Boards was entered in a diary, the letters issued being separated from those received. When the various Boards of Revenue were replaced in 1829 by Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, these lists of letters issued and received, together with the correspondence of which they formed a record, were handed over to the several Commissioners, the proceedings containing copies of all the correspondence with their indices being retained for the use of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William.

In the offices of the Commissioners of the Benares, Gorakhpur, and Allahabad divisions, these abstract registers of letters issued and received still exist, and are referred to in the notes dealing with the pre-mutiny records of those divisional offices.

70. When going through the records of the Commissioner's office at Allahabad I came upon a number of these issue and receipt registers which related to districts other than those comprised in the Allahabad division (chiefly to Bengal districts) and a number relating to letters of a general nature. These I have removed to the Board's record room. The Bengal records have been retained because the

proceedings relating to the districts in question are in the office of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. These issue and receipt registers form two more or less continuous series:—

I.—Eleven volumes of despatch registers from ... 1818 to 1829

II.—Twenty-six volumes of receipt registers from ... 1816 to 1829

Some of them include letters issued and received in the Customs department. I do not think they are of much value, but they have been retained as they may prove useful in assisting the tracing of letters required for reference.

70. From March 1, 1829, until July 30, 1830, as we have seen, the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William supervised the revenue administration of the Commissioners in the Western Provinces, hence the issue and receipt registers of that period would be at Calcutta, if they have been preserved.

We could expect to find only those from July 30, 1830, onwards in the office of the Board at Allahabad. As a matter of fact I have not been able to discover any of the year 1830, but from the beginning of 1831 onwards the series of issue and receipt registers is practically complete.

71. In his note on the records of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, Sir William writes, "Since 1855 I have not been able to find any regular volumes of indices, but the despatch registers and receipt books serve the same purpose in a less perfect manner."

This remark, in my opinion, sets too high a value on the volumes of so-called indices. These are in most cases merely classified lists of correspondence arranged chronologically, the letters issued and those received being classed together. The brief abstracts of letters recorded in the despatch registers and receipt books are similarly classified (i.e. according to the official addressed by or addressing the Board), and references to the date of the consultation, and the consultation numbers are entered in the same way beside each brief abstract. Thus the only real difference between the so-called indices and the registers of letters issued and received is that in the former both classes of letters are classified together, while in the latter they are separated. Indeed so great is the similarity that one of the issue and receipt registers of 1831 was incorrectly labelled "Index register, 1831."

But on comparing the issue and receipt registers with the index volumes I was unable to find in the former some letters recorded in the latter, which show that the registers of issues and receipts have not always been carefully prepared.

In the two volumes of issue and receipt registers for 1831 the letters issued and received are recorded in parallel columns.

For 1832 and the years that follow there are separate registers for letters issued and despatched.

From 1832 to the end of 1857 there are thirty-six volumes of these receipt registers. As has already been said, the letters are classified according to the officers from whom they were received. Against each abstract are entries of the date of the letter, the date of the consultation at which it was considered, and the consultation number it bears in the proceedings or the abstract.

The issue registers for the period 1832 to 1857 inclusive consist of thirty-three volumes. The volumes of 1835 to 1837 are missing and are supposed to have been burned in the mutiny.

72. In this place mention may be made of the existence in the Board's office at Allahabad of an index volume for the year 1790 for the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Fort William relating to the province of Benares.

73. *Printed indices.*—In addition to the above-mentioned indices, there are a number of what are called printed indices. Here again the term index is, in my opinion, incorrectly applied to the volumes, since the arrangement of the subjects is not alphabetical.

In order to render "available to Government, its officers, and the public, the valuable information which at present lies buried in the old records" of the Board of Revenue, Mr. E. T. Atkinson, C.S., was directed in 1875 to prepare a general

index to the records. Mr. Atkinson proposed to proceed as follows, "to take the 113 volumes of indices (i.e. the manuscript indices dealt with above) from 1803 to 1854 and the eight volumes of special indices, and pick out from them all matters of permanent interest; for the greater portion of them contains merely entries of receipts of stamps, opium, pay bills, remittances and such like ephemeral matters. These when once collected, should be arranged into (1) those matters affecting the North-Western Provinces generally, (2) those affecting individual districts only."

For the general index Mr. Atkinson proposed the following heads:—

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|---|---|
| I.—Revenue | ... | { | (1) Regulations and discussions relating to their enactment. |
| | | { | (2) Collection of the land revenue, sales, farms, &c. |
| | | { | (3) Organization of revenue establishment. |
| | | { | (4) Provincial statistics. |
| II.—Settlement | ... | { | (1) Regulations and discussions regarding the assessment of the land tax. |
| | | { | (2) Tenures. |
| | | { | (3) Revenue-free grants, jagirs, &c. |
| | | { | (4) Organization. |
| | | { | (5) Periodical statistics. |
| III.—Miscellaneous | | { | (1) Customs. |
| | | { | (2) Excise. |
| | | { | (3) Sayer. |
| | | { | (4) Trade and prices. |
| | | { | (5) Agriculture. |
| | | { | (6) Vital statistics. |
| | | { | (7) Famines. |

Each district index was to be arranged under the following heads:—

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|---|---|
| I.—Revenue | ... | { | (1) Mode of collection. |
| | | { | (2) Statistics of demand and collection. |
| | | { | (3) Suspensions, remissions and balances. |
| | | { | (4) Takavi advances. |
| | | { | (5) Land taken up for public purposes. |
| | | { | (6) Pensions. |
| II.—Settlement | ... | { | (1) Parganawar assessments. |
| | | { | (2) Tenures. |
| | | { | (3) Revenue-free grants, jagirs, and jaedads, &c. |
| | | { | (4) Enquiries into condition of the non-proprietary body, rents, and rent-law work. |
| | | { | (5) Alienations, sales, farms, &c. |
| III.—Miscellaneous | | { | (1) Experiments in agriculture, irrigation, &c. |
| | | { | (2) Hail, famines and blight. |
| | | { | (3) Customs. |
| | | { | (4) Excise. |
| | | { | (5) Sayer. |
| | | { | (6) Changes in area by transfers, &c. |
| | | { | (7) List of district officers. |
| | | { | (8) District establishment. |
| | | { | (9) Miscellaneous statistics, &c. |

74. Mr. Atkinson's printed indices, however, eventually appeared in a form very different from that outlined above, and, as the Board did not approve of the form in which these so-called indices appeared and considered them of little value, the work of preparing them was not completed.

There are ten of these printed indices which deal with the more important correspondence of each district of the Agra and Allahabad divisions:—

75. Agra division.—Volume I, index to the Agra district, 1804 to 1854.—

Volume I, index to the Agra district. This consists of annual lists of the more important correspondence relating to the Agra district, arranged chronologically, showing—

- (a) Date of consultation ;
- (b) Number of document in the consultation ;
- (c) Nature of the document.

In this volume reference is facilitated by the fact that the subject word of each letter has been printed in heavy type in the margin. This has not been done in the case of any of the succeeding volumes.

Volume II.—Index to the Etawah district (including Etah), 1803 to 1854.—

Volume II, index to the Etawah district. This and the succeeding volumes are practically annual lists of more important correspondence, arranged chronologically, except that an attempt has been made to enter against each subject all the consultations in the year in which it was dealt with.

Against each entry showing the subject of a letter are the date or dates of the consultation or consultations in which the document was considered and the number of the document in each consultation. The correspondence dealing with pensions is separated from the other correspondence.

Volume III, index to the Farrukhabad district. **Volume III.—Index to the Farrukhabad district, 1803 to 1854.**

Volume IV, Index to the Muttra district. **Volume I.—Index to the Muttra and Mainpuri districts, 1831 to 1854.**

Volume V, Index to the Aligarh district. **Volume V.—Index to the Aligarh district, 1804 to 1836.**

Index to the Allahabad division. **76. Allahabad division.**

(a) Bundelkhand division—

Volume 1, *Index to the Banda district, 1806 to 1854.*

Volume 2, *Index to (1) the Kalpi district, 1818 to 1829, (2) the Hamirpur district, 1829 to 1854.*

(b) The old Allahabad division—

Volume I, *Index to the Allahabad district, 1803 to 1854.*

Volume II, *Index to the Cawnpore district, 1803 to 1854.*

Volume III, *Index to the Fatehpur district, 1816 to 1854.*

Miscellaneous Revenue Records. **77. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE RECORDS.—These consist of five volumes :—**

(1) Copies of letters received by the collector of Gorakhpur from the Board of Commissioners, 1801 to 1802.

(2) Copies of letters received by the collector of Gorakhpur from—

(a) the Board of Commissioners, 1801 to 1803.

(b) the Board of Revenue, 1803 to 1807.

(c) the Board of Commissioners, 1807 to 1820.

(3) Copies of letters received by—

(a) the Board of Commissioners, 1801 to 1803.

(b) the Board of Revenue, 1805 to 1807.

(c) the Board of Commissioners, 1807 to 1820.

from the collector of Gorakhpur.

(4) Copies of minutes and notes of Members of the Board of Revenue on various subjects, 1853 to 1859.

(5) Printed copies of circulars issued by the Board of Revenue, 1854 to 1856.

78. CUSTOMS RECORDS.—The various Boards exercised control over the customs revenue in addition to the land revenue: but the customs work was comparatively unimportant and the Boards were not able to devote much time to it as they themselves admitted; hence the customs records have not been kept in the careful manner that characterises the revenue records,

Indeed the pre-mutiny customs records which were found in the Board's record room when it was searched amounted to only four volumes.

However a number of the customs records which were discovered in the Commissioner's office at Agra have been transferred to the Board's office under the orders of Government.

79. The history of the Customs department is outlined in the note on the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division.

80. The pre-mutiny customs records now in the Board's office fall into the following series :—

I.—Proceedings in the Customs department.—Proceedings of the Board in the Customs Department, six volumes. The first three of these volumes consist of isolated proceedings of various dates between January 24, 1815, and December 18, 1823.

The papers which fill these three volumes appear to be original drafts from which the full reports of the proceedings were copied. The correspondence with which they deal is neither copied out nor abstracted, but merely referred to as letter no. 1, 2, &c., with the date: hence they have little value except as showing the manner in which the Board carried on its work in the Customs department during the period to which they refer. The fourth volume of this series contains full entries of the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad in the Customs department from April 3rd to June 29th, 1838.

The fifth volume of the series contains full entries of the proceedings of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Allahabad in the Customs department from January 3 to June 30, 1840.

These two volumes contain a number of copies of letters from Mr. G. H. Smith, collector of Customs of the North-West Frontier, who had so much to do with the establishment of the Frontier Line.

The last volume of the series consists of the full proceedings of the Board in the Customs department, for the first quarter of the year 1855.

81. *II.—Customs correspondence :—*

Customs correspondence. (a) Correspondence of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces—

(i) Letters received, 1810 to 1821, three volumes.

(ii) Letters issued, 1810 to 1820, one volume.

(iii) Circulars issued to collectors of customs, 1810 to 1821, one volume.

(b) Correspondence of Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces—

(i) Letters received, 1826, one volume.

(ii) Letters issued, 1827 to 1828, one volume.

(iii) Circulars issued, 1825, one volume.

(c) Correspondence of Board of Customs, Salt and Opium. Circulars issued 1826, one volume.

This correspondence has all been brought in from the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division, as being of a provincial nature. The correspondence relating to the customs houses in the Agra division is still at Agra. (Vide note on the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division.)

82. *THE RECORDS OF THE MOFUSSIL SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.*—The records of the Mofussil Special Commissioners have been transferred under the orders of Government from the record room of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division to that of the Board of Revenue, as being records of provincial importance.

Regulation I of 1821 appointed two Special Commissions to enquire into the numerous fraudulent sales of land for arrears of Government revenue that had taken place prior to 1808 in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, mainly in the districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore and Gorakhpur.

The Commission known as the Mofussil Special Commission conducted its enquiries locally, first in the Cawnpore and then in the Allahabad district. The

proceedings of the Mofussil Commissioners were controlled by the Sudder Commission which sat at Fort William.

The enquiries proved to be of a prolonged nature and were still being pursued when Regulation I of 1829 appointed Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit who relieved the Mofussil Special Commissions of their duties, and indeed one of the Mofussil Special Commissioners, Mr. R. Barlow, was appointed Commissioner of the Allahabad division. Thus the records of the Mofussil Special Commissioners cover the period 1821 to 1828. Unfortunately they are by no means complete. As the record room of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division has been carefully searched in vain, the missing records have undoubtedly been destroyed.

83. The records fall into five series:—

Series I, copies of letters issued by the Mofussil Commissioners. *Series I—Copies of letters issued by the Mofussil Commissioners, eight volumes.*—The earliest letter is dated 28th April 1821 and the last bears the date 1st March 1830.

From 1st March 1829 the newly-appointed Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit assumed the duties of the Mofussil Special Commissioners; so that the letters of this series for the period March 1829 to March 1, 1830, are from Mr. R. Barlow, the Commissioner of the Allahabad division, who had formed one of the Mofussil Commission.

This series is not complete. The book containing copies of letters issued between October 1826 and December 1827 has been destroyed; and in some of the existing volumes one or two of the first or last pages are missing.

83. Most of the correspondence which constitutes this series is of an unimportant nature. A few of the letters however are important. Several of the important letters appear in "Selections from the Revenue Records of the North-Western Provinces." Other important letters do not appear to have been printed, notably letters dealing with the dispute between the Sudder and Mofussil Commissioners regarding the meaning of the term "undue influence" used in clause I, section III of Regulation I of 1821, the rules of practice of the Mofussil Commissioners in the Allahabad and Cawnpore districts, the minutes of each member of the Commission relating to the proposal of the Sudder Commission to simplify the procedure of the Mofussil Commissioners, &c.

85. *Series II—Letters received by the Mofussil Special Commissioners from March 1821 to May 1829, three volumes.*—This series contains some interesting letters, including a copy of the circular issued on 12th December 1801 by the Lieutenant Governor of the ceded provinces (the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley) to collectors, directing them how to proceed on assuming charge of the newly ceded districts; and original letters bearing the signatures of Ochterlony, Macnaghten, and other well-known persons.

Series III.—Judgments or decisions of the Mofussil Special Commissioners. *86. Series III—Judgments or decisions of the Mofussil Special Commissioners.*—This series, which is very incomplete, consists of three volumes—

Volume I contains copies of judgments delivered at Cawnpore from October 23, 1821, to November 30, 1821.

Volume II contains copies of judgments delivered at Cawnpore from 27th January 1823 to 4th July 1823.

Volume III contains copies of judgments delivered at Allahabad from 27th November 1824 to January 27, 1825.

Series IV.—Orders and precepts of the Sudder Special Commissioners. *87. Series IV—Orders and precepts of the Sudder Special Commissioners.*—This series consists of two volumes which cover the periods August 1821 to June 1822 and December 1825 to January 1828.

88. *Series V—Abstract statements of causes decided by the Mofussil Special Commissioners.*—This series consists of two volumes which cover the periods April to December 1821 and February 1823 to February 1829. In the latter volume some statements are missing.

Series V.—Abstract
statements of causes de-
cided by the Mofussil
Special Commissioners

THE OUDH RECORDS.

89. When the revenue administration of the affairs of Oudh was transferred to the Board of Revenue, the Oudh records were placed in the Board's record room at Allahabad.

As that province was acquired only in 1856, the pre-mutiny records relating to it are of necessity scanty.

90. By a notification dated 15th March 1856, published in the *Agra Government Gazette* of 8th April 1856, the Province of Oudh was divided into four divisions each presided over by a Commissioner.

Each division consisted of three districts:—

1st division, Sitapur	...	...	...	{ Sitapur. Mahmudee. Bilgironw. Lucknow. Darriabad. Poorwah. Bahraich. Gonda. Mullapore. Fyzabad. Sultanpur. Salone.
2nd „ Lucknow	...	...	...	{
3rd „ Bahraich	...	...	...	{
4th „ Fyzabad	...	...	...	{

91. It was found to be impracticable to classify the Oudh papers by divisions; accordingly I have had them made up into files, which have been pasted in six guard books. The following table shows the nature of each file and the number of the guard book which contains it:—

Number of guard book.	Number of file.	Subject.
I	I	Absentee rules of uncovenanted servants.
	2	Accountant General's letters to the Chief Commissioner.
	3	Acquisition of land for government purposes.
	4	Allowances to the Roman Catholic chaplains.
	5	Bahraich division. Balance statements in the treasuries of—
II	6	Bondi Raja. Default of—.
	7	Boundaries. Divisional and district.
III	8	Civil courts. Claims of mortgagees to be heard in—.
	9	Darabad. Mr. Apothecary Thomson's claim for allowance.
	10	Darabad. Revenue pay abstract.
III	11	Establishment. Revision of district—.
	12	Kanungos. Correspondence regarding nankar villages, &c.
	13	Man Singh, Baja. Correspondence regarding—.
	14	Mauza Balman. Claims of Dal and Nanda.
IV	15	Mauza Oosmanpur, Pargana Akbarpur, Zillah Fyzabad. Claims to—.
	16	Mutiny. Relief to the sufferers.
	17	Office of Nazims, Chakladars and Amils.
	18	Office rent. Charges for—.
	19	Pension. General rules for grant of—
	20	Pension of Begum Bahoo Sahib.
	21	Pension. Ramzan Ally's claim to

Number of guard book.	Number of files.	Subject.
VI—(concl'd.).	22	Pension to employees of late Government.
	23	Pension to the servants of Ex-King of Oudh.
	24	Plunder of jewelled dagger sheath from King of Oudh.
	25	Protestants in the Bahraich division.
	26	Records. Arrangement of—.
	27	Behar Talloqa, Sitapur district.
	28	Revenue business. Monthly return of—
	29	Reward to Hardeo Buksh.
	30	Salary—arrears due to the servants of the Ex-King of Oudh.
	31	Salary of Native Doctors attached to the Superintendent of Irrigation in Oudh.
	32	Salary payment of troops of late Government.
V. ...	33	Saltpetre monopoly.
VI ...	34	Settlement, 1856-1857.
	35	Toolsipur Talooqa. Default of the Raja.
	36	Treasuries. Rules for—.
	37	Treasuries—Correspondence regarding the receipt of straight milled Farrukhabad rupees.
	38	Unhealthiness. Correspondence regarding—of the Khairabad, Bahraich Divisions, &c.

92. In addition to the above volumes of files there is a guard book containing weekly abstracts of the proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the Revenue department from March 3 to April 26, 1856. The remainder of the weekly abstracts of proceedings are not forthcoming.

3-1911.

D. DEWAR.

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records of the
Meerut Division.*

A NOTE ON THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE MEERUT DIVISION.

MR. R. P. DEWHURST visited the record room of the Commissioner of the Meerut division in 1903 and found that it contained no pre-mutiny records, save a few papers of the year 1855 relating to the Dehra Dun district. He, however, discovered in the office of the Commissioner of Agra some records appertaining to the Meerut division, and later I came upon a number of additional Meerut papers at Agra.

2. The existence of Meerut records at Agra is to be accounted for as follows :—The office of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit was not constituted until March 1, 1829 ; prior to that date Collectors and Magistrates corresponded directly with Government and the Board of Revenue.

3. The Board of Commissioners handed over to each of the Commissioners the records appertaining to their respective divisions ; some of the records, however, do not appear to have been so transferred and these remained in the Board's possession for many years, and were probably inadvertently left at Agra when the head quarters of Government were transferred from that place to Allahabad.

4. Further, the Aligarh district at one time formed part of the Agra division. In 1829 the present Agra division together with the Aligarh district formed the jurisdictions of two Commissionerships—those of the 2nd and 3rd divisions, of which the head quarters were at Agra and Farrukhabad respectively.

5. When the Aligarh district was subsequently transferred to the Meerut division, the record keeper omitted to send all the Aligarh records to Meerut : those that remained, together with a number of records of other districts, were discovered at Agra, some by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst and some by myself.

6. It has not been possible to isolate all the Aligarh records because a number of them, as, for example, police reports, relate equally to the other districts of the division ; such are still at Agra.

7. As between 1829 and 1838 there were two Commissioners for the area comprising the present Agra division and the Aligarh district, the records of the Agra division comprise letters addressed to both Commissioners. Thus two copies of all circular letters received by the Commissioner were filed. Instead of retaining both copies at Agra I have removed one set to the Meerut divisional record room.

8. As regards the customs records it is necessary to remember that the Meerut customs house, when it was created by Regulation IX of 1810, was placed in charge of a deputy collector, who was subordinate to the Collector of Government Customs at Agra, and who communicated with superior authorities through that officer. This explains why many of the early Meerut customs records are addressed to the Collector of Government Customs at Agra. This arrangement persisted for only two or three years ; the Meerut customs house being subsequently placed under an independent Collector of Government Customs.

9. A custom house at Aligarh was established by Regulation XI of 1804. This was placed in charge of the Collector of Revenue. Regulation IX of 1810 abolished the Aligarh custom house, so that the customs records after that year relate only to the levy of town duties and the duty on salt.

10. About one-third of the Meerut divisional records were discovered at Agra in 1904 by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst. That officer, being under the impression that those records were all that existed relating to the Meerut division, had them arranged chronologically (the letters issued and received forming but one series), pasted in guard books and listed in volumes II, III and IV of his lists of records in the Commissioner's office, Agra division.

11. On going through the records of the Agra Commissionership that had not been arranged by Mr. Dewhurst, I came upon a considerable number of additional records appertaining to the Meerut division. These I have wedged in, in their proper places, among the papers arranged by Mr. Dewhurst, so that the revenue and (where they exist) the judicial records relating to each district form each a single series, and the same applies to the Meerut and Aligarh customs records. Thus, Mr. Dewhurst's lists, while they convey a good general idea of the nature of the Meerut divisional records, are by no means exhaustive.

12. The Meerut records consist of twenty-four guard books :—

General correspondence.—One volume of judicial and revenue circulars received by the Commissioner between 1829 and 1857.

Correspondence relating to the Meerut district.—Two volumes of revenue correspondence, 1824 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to the Aligarh district.—Ten volumes of revenue correspondence, 1809 to 1841, one volume of judicial correspondence.

Correspondence relating to the Bulandshahr district.—One volume of revenue correspondence, 1824 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to the Saharanpur district.—One volume of revenue correspondence, 1813 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to the Muzaffarnagar district.—One volume of revenue correspondence, 1824 to 1829.

Correspondence relating to Dehra Dun.—One volume, 1855.

Customs records.—Six volumes of Meerut custom house correspondence, one volume of Aligarh custom house correspondence.

13. The records have been tied up in four *bastas* as follows :—

Number of
basta.

Contents.

1	{	One volume of general correspondence.
		Two volumes of Meerut revenue correspondence.
		One volume of Bulandshahr correspondence.
		One volume of Saharanpur correspondence.
		One volume of Muzaffarnagar correspondence.
		One volume of Dehra Dun correspondence.
2		Six volumes of Meerut custom house correspondence.
3		Six volumes of Aligarh revenue correspondence, 1809 to 1820.
4	{	Four volumes of Aligarh revenue correspondence, 1821 to 1841.
		One volume of Aligarh judicial correspondence.
		One volume of Aligarh custom house correspondence.

The 6th January 1911.

D. DEWAR.

A note on the Pre-Mutiny records in the office of the Collector of Meerut.

1. The pre-Mutiny records in the office of the Collector of Meerut consist of—

- (a) six volumes of original letters received ;
- (b) eighty-four volumes of copies of letters issued ;
- (c) three miscellaneous registers ;*
- (d) seventeen index registers ;
- (e) a nearly complete set of the pre-Mutiny gazettes of both the Government of India and the Government of Agra.

2. The records were all arranged before I was placed on special duty, and, although the arrangement is faulty, I have allowed it to remain as the volumes are in good order. I have contented myself with dividing the various volumes into proper series, recording on each volume the series to which it properly belongs.

3. *The letters received.*—The letters received have been bound up in six bulky volumes. They are, without exception, addressed to the Collector. All the letters received by the Magistrate have been destroyed. The existing books of letters received are the remnants of a number of volumes which were subjected to rigorous weeding some years ago. In the course of this weeding more than 90 per cent. of the papers were destroyed, including all letters received in the years 1829 and 1830, and all but one received in 1831.

Fortunately the majority of the letters received in the early days of the district appear to have been spared.

4. The earliest letter in the record is dated September 8, 1803, and is addressed to W. Leycester, Esquire, Collector of Moradabad. This is followed by a letter from Government to the same officer, dated October 2, 1803, directing him to settle and collect the revenue of the district in the “Dooab conquered from Dowlut Raow, Scindia by the British arms”.

As this territory was ceded to us by a treaty signed in December 1803, it is evident that the British were in possession of and governing the country some months before the date of its formal cession.

The conquered territory was divided by the British into the districts of Etawah, Aligarh, and Moradabad. The boundaries of these districts were provisionally fixed by a meeting of the three Collectors held at Koel in October 1803.

The Moradabad district so constituted consisted of 53 parganas and included the greater part, if not all, of the present districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, and Moradabad. The Collector was designated the Collector of Moradabad, and this explains how it is that the earliest letters in the Meerut records are addressed to the Collector of Moradabad. They belong equally to all the above districts and constitute volume 1 of the letters received, which covers the period September 1803 to September 1804.

5. Volume 2 of letters received covers the period September 1804 to February 1805. The letters in this volume are nearly all addressed to the Collector of Saharanpur, as are those in the earlier part of volume 3. It is not until October 1818 that the letters in the Meerut records are addressed to the Collector of Meerut.

In order to explain this it is necessary to relate briefly the history of the origin of the present Meerut and Saharanpur districts. This is the more necessary because their mode of origin does not appear to be correctly set forth in the gazetteers.

On page 137 of the gazetteer of the Saharanpur district we read—“A week later (that is, after the meeting of the three Collectors at Koel in October 1803

* On March 3, 1900, the following pre-Mutiny registers were destroyed :—

Three salary bill books ;

one miscellaneous bill book ;

one register of lands sold for arrears of revenue between 1834 and 1839.

mentioned above) it was directed that this division (Moradabad) should be split up into two portions, the northern including the existing district of Saharanpur and about half of Muzaffarnagar: this was entrusted to the charge of the Resident at Delhi: while the remainder was attached to Moradabad. The arrangement was obviously a make-shift, and in August 1804 the northern division became a separate district with head quarters at Saharanpur." I can find nothing in the Meerut records to show that any part of the original Moradabad district was placed in charge of the Resident at Delhi.

The records contain a letter dated June 19, 1804, from Mr. G. D. Guthrie, Assistant Collector, Saharanpur, addressed to Mr. Leycester, the Collector of Moradabad, in which the former officer alludes to the settlement of pargana Thauna made by him.

From this it would appear that previous to June 1804 an assistant collector for Saharanpur had been appointed and that he was subordinate to the Collector of Moradabad. In August 1804 Guthrie was made Collector of the zillah Saharanpur, but his district did not, as the gazetteer states, consist only of the Saharanpur and the northern half of the Muzaffarnagar district: it included the whole of the present Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut districts. This is rendered clear by the following extract from a letter dated November 19, 1804, from the Collector of Moradabad to Mr. Guthrie, Collector of Saharanpur: "I beg leave to consult your opinion and wishes as to receiving charge of the Phouzdarry department of the pergunnahs of Meerut, &c., in the Doab as well as the Revenue department. I am perfectly willing to make it over to you or retain it as you may consider best."

A reply to this letter was rendered unnecessary by the creation a few days later of two separate magisterial jurisdictions in the Saharanpur district.

"I am directed to state", writes Mr. Fombelle, Secretary to Government, department of Ceded and Conquered Provinces, to Mr. Guthrie, "that His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor in Council has been pleased to determine that two zillah courts of judicature shall be established in the division of the Conquered Provinces hitherto denominated the zillah of Saharunpore according to the following boundaries and denominations, viz.:—The southern division of zillah of Saharunpore, bounded by the river Ganges to the east, the river Jumna to the west; the zillah of Allyghur to the south, and a line drawn from the right bank of the river Ganges parallel with the town of Muzzuffernaghur to Ramroy ghat on the left of the river Jumna to the north. The northern division of the zillah Saharunpore: bounded by the river Ganges to the east; the river Jumna to the west; the southern division of zillah Saharunpore to the south; and Sirinaghur hills to the north. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to fix the residence of the Judge and Magistrate of the southern division of the zillah of Saharunpore at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the town of Meerut, and that of the Judge and Magistrate of the northern division of the zillah of Saharunpore at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the town of Saharunpore. His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to determine that the jurisdiction of the Collector of the revenue of the zillah of Saharunpore shall be extended to both the divisions of that zillah; and that the residence of the Collector shall be fixed at, or in the immediate vicinity of, the town of Meerut."

This letter further notifies that Mr. Guthrie is appointed Collector of Saharanpur, with his head quarters at Meerut, on a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem *plus* a commission on the sale of spirits and drugs and stamped paper. It also appoints that officer Collector of Government Customs on a commission of 2½ per cent.

6. Thus from the end of 1804 there was one Magistrate for the northern division of Saharanpur (Saharanpur) and another for the southern division (Meerut), but only one Collector for both divisions, whose head quarters were at Meerut, but who was called the Collector of Saharanpur. It was not until October 1818 that that officer came to be designated the Collector of Meerut. In that year certain territorial changes were made. The northern division of Saharanpur (which had

for some years been in the immediate charge of an assistant collector on deputation) was removed from the supervision of the Collector of Saharanpur (i.e., Meerut) and placed under a separate Collector who henceforth was known as the Collector of Saharanpur: while the original Collector of Saharanpur, who had always been at Meerut, became the Collector of Meerut. The district of the latter was the old southern division of Saharanpur to which were added some parganas from Aligarh.

In 1824 the northern part of the Meerut district was cut off to form part of the new district of Muzaffarnagar, and the southern portion was split up into the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr.

7. From the foregoing it is evident that the Meerut revenue records between September 1803 and September 1804 relate to the present districts of Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr, while those of the period 1804 to 1818 relate to all the above districts except Moradabad.

However, most of the revenue records between 1813 and 1818 of Saharanpur and the northern part of Muzaffarnagar are to be found in the office of the Collector of Saharanpur, because from 1813 the northern division of Saharanpur was placed in the immediate charge of an assistant collector on deputation; and for some months in 1817 Mr. Calvert, the assistant on deputation, acted as Collector of the whole district.

8. Volume 3 of the letters received consists of letters addressed to the Collector of Saharanpur between July 1805 and November 1811.

Volume 4 consists of letters received by—

- (a) The Collector of Saharanpur between January 1812 and June 1818.
- (b) The Collector of Meerut between October 1818 and the end of 1850.

This volume contains some letters that do not belong to it, viz., some post-Mutiny papers, and some revenue letters of 1854 and 1856, and some judicial letters of 1857. As however these wrongly inserted papers are not numerous and the volume is in good condition I have allowed these papers to remain.

9. Volumes 5 and 6 of this series were made up in 1904 under the orders of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst, who found "a few files of the year 1851 and six succeeding years. . . kept in the old folded form and tied in bundles".

Volume 5 consists of revenue correspondence of the years 1851, 1852, and 1853. It contains a large number of letters relating to the sale of *nazul* property in various parts of the Meerut district, and as these are in many cases accompanied by sketch maps they may prove of value to the *nazul* officer.

Volume 6 consists of revenue correspondence of the years 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857. It contains a few *nazul* papers, some revenue administration reports, and a number of letters relating to *muafi* tenures and land taken up for public purposes.

10. *The letters issued.*—The letters issued have been copied into registers, and as these have not been subjected to rigorous weeding, which is often another name for wholesale destruction, they greatly outnumber the volumes of letters received.

The arrangement of the letters issued requires some little explanation.

In the office of the Collector of Meerut the registers of English records, both pre and post-Mutiny, are classified according to their contents and fall into twenty-five classes or parts, as they are called in the register in which they are listed.

Seven of these twenty-five parts contain pre-Mutiny records.

Part I.—Consists of the six volumes of letters received which have been described above.

Part II.—Consists of, in addition to post-Mutiny records,—

Fourteen volumes of index registers of letters received between 1805 and 1857.

One volume of copies of miscellaneous letters issued in 1805.

Thirty-four volumes of copies of revenue letters issued to Government, the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner between 1818 and 1851.

Part III.—Consists of, in addition to post-Mutiny records,—

Thirty-three volumes of miscellaneous revenue letters issued between 1808 and 1853.

Three volumes of abkari letters issued between 1842 and 1863.

Part IV.—Consists of, in addition to post-Mutiny records,—

Three volumes of judicial letters issued to the Commissioner. These cover the periods 1843 to 1848 and 1852 to 1855.

Part V.—Consists of, in addition to post-Mutiny records,—

Eleven volumes of miscellaneous judicial letters issued between 1837 and 1859.

Part VIII.—Consists of, in addition to post-Mutiny records,—

Two volumes of registers relating to land taken up for public purposes prior to the Mutiny.

Part XVIII.—Consists of, in addition to post-Mutiny records,—

One volume of circulars issued by the Nizam Adawlut in the period 1841 to 1844.

The remaining "Parts" contain only post-Mutiny records.

I have no fault to find with this system of classification, but as regards the pre-Mutiny records the system has not always been intelligently carried out.

Thus the individuals who arranged the records have overlooked the fact that, prior to the year 1818, all kinds of revenue letters issued were copied in the same register, and that it was only after 1818 that the cleavage took place between letters sent to Government, the Board of Revenue, or the Commissioner and those sent to all other officers.

Again, the index registers ought to have been formed into a special class.

11. In order to rectify, as far as possible, the mistakes in classification which have been made, without disturbing the existing arrangement of the records, I have written on each volume in red ink the number of the series to which it belongs according to the following classification :—

Series I.—All revenue letters issued prior to 1818.—This series consists of eight volumes and covers the years 1805 and 1808 to 1818. It comprises volume 19 of part II and volumes 1 to 7 of part III in the above explained classification.

Series II.—Revenue letters issued to Government, the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner.—This series consists of thirty-two volumes and covers the period 1818 to 1857. It comprises volumes nos. 15 to 29 and 30 to 46 (a) of part II.

Series III.—Miscellaneous revenue letters issued from 1818 onwards.—This series consists of twenty-six volumes, namely volumes nos. 8 to 33 of part III.

Series IV.—Letters issued from the abkari office.—This series consists of three volumes which cover the period 1842 to 1863. It corresponds with volumes 34 to 36 of part III.

Series V.—Letters issued by the settlement officer.—This series consists of two volumes and covers the period 1835 to 1837. It corresponds with volumes 28 and 29 of part II.

Series VI.—Judicial letters issued to the Commissioner.—This series consists of three volumes which cover the period 1843 to 1855. It corresponds with volumes 1 to 3 of part IV.

Series VII.—Miscellaneous judicial letters issued.—This series consists of eight volumes and covers the period 1837 to 1858. It corresponds with volumes 1 to 3, 5 to 7, and 9 and 10 of part V.

Series VIII.—Letters issued to the Sessions Judge.—This series consists of two volumes and covers the period 1843 to 1853. It corresponds with volumes nos. 4 to 8 of part V.

It should be noted that the dates I have given above are those of the earliest and latest letters of each series. In some cases there are breaks in the series. These breaks have been noted in the register in which these registers are listed.

12. In addition to the registers containing copies of letters issued there are seventeen registers made up of lists of letters received with the nature of the letter against each entry. These lists are very full as regards revenue letters.

13. *The miscellaneous registers.*—Only three miscellaneous registers have been preserved, namely—

Two registers of land taken up for public purposes.

One volume of copies of circular orders of the Nizamut Adawlut for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844.

14. The pre-Mutiny gazettes are—

Forty-nine volumes of gazettes of the Government of India from 1832 to 1857 inclusive.

Sixteen volumes of the gazettes of the Government of Agra from 1841 to 1857 inclusive. The volume for the year 1850 is however missing.

The 18th October 1910.

D. DEWAR.

A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DEHRA DUN.

THE pre-mutiny records at Dehra Dun are voluminous and possess more than usual interest and importance.

They are interesting as relating to an extra-regulation tract, as containing much of the correspondence of that remarkable person, the Hon'ble F. J. Shore, and as affording materials for the history of the large grants of land made in the Dun to European and Indian settlers.

That the records are of practical importance was demonstrated in a recent suit to which the Secretary of State for India in Council was a party. The Mussooree and Landour records, especially, are important owing to the uncertainty which prevails, or did prevail until recently, as to the nature of the land tenures in the hill settlements.

2. The records in the office of the Superintendent of the Dun are more complete than those of most of the districts in the western part of the provinces, having escaped the ravages of the most deadly foes of old records, viz. the mutineers in 1857, white ants, fish insects and the indiscriminate weeder.

3. After the defeat of the Gurkhas the Government of India, in a resolution dated the 17th November 1815, ordered that Dehra Dun should be permanently annexed to the British territory and attached to the Saharanpur district. The copy of this resolution, which was sent to the Collector of Saharanpur, exists among the Saharanpur records.

On January 26, 1816, the Secretary to Government wrote to Mr. Grindall, the Magistrate of the northern division of Saharanpur, transmitting a copy of the proceedings of Government relating to the annexation of the Dun and stating that "His Lordship in Council does not consider it to be expedient that the general laws and regulations of the British Government for the administration of civil and criminal justice in the western provinces should be immediately introduced into the Deyrah Doon, and it will be sufficient for the present that such measures be adopted, and such general control exercised by you, as may appear necessary for the maintenance of an efficient internal police in that tract of country.

"You are accordingly desired to take charge of the Deyrah Doon from Mr. Fraser,* and after personally ascertaining the stations where it may be proper to establish police thannahs to report the number and expense of the establishment which it may be necessary to entertain for the maintenance of the police and for the protection of the property of the inhabitants.

"It will probably be convenient that the police thannahs and the tahsildaree cutcherries should be established at the same places, and you are accordingly desired in framing any arrangement of this nature to act in concert with Mr. Chamberlain or the officer who may be directed to assume charge of the revenue of the Deyrah Doon.

"In the trial of persons who may be charged with the commission of criminal offences in the Deyrah Doon, you will conform to the general principles of the regulations in force in the ceded and conquered provinces, and in the infliction of punishments you will be careful not to exceed the ordinary powers invested in you, as a magistrate, by those regulations.

"If any cases of a more serious nature should arise in which it would be necessary under the regulations in force to commit the parties accused for trial before the court of circuit you will detain such persons in safe custody or on bail until the formal introduction of the general regulations into the Deyrah Doon may enable you to commit them to take their trial before the court of circuit. You will, in the meantime, endeavour, by diligent local enquiries, to obtain the most full and

* That officer had been deputed from the Delhi Residency on January 20, 1816, to settle the province of Garhwal and to organize a police establishment.

accurate information possible regarding that tract of country ; and in reporting the result of those enquiries, you will be careful to notice any peculiar local usages, either in the state of property or of society, which it may be of importance that Government should be made acquainted with previously to the formal introduction of the regulations into the Deyrah Doon."

There is no copy of this letter among the Dehra records, but the original exists among those at Saharanpur.

4. On March 29, 1816, the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces thus addressed Mr. Calvert on deputation at Saharanpur:—

"The Board . . . do not deem it necessary to delay, until a reference to the Presidency, orders for carrying into effect the instructions of Government which direct a co-operation of the revenue with the judicial authorities. You will be pleased, therefore, to proceed to the Dhoon for the purpose of selecting, in concert with the magistrate, the situations of such pargana cutcherries as may appear to you necessary, and on receiving charge of the revenue records to transmit to me a full report on the state of the Dhoon accompanied with the accounts of such settlement as may have been made, copies of proceedings thereon, the kistbundee of the present year and a jumma wassil bakee, with copies of all such letters from Mr. Fraser to Government and the orders in reply which may be made over to you, for the purpose of affording the Board ample information regarding the Dhoon."

5. A few days after the issue of the above orders the Board received a letter, dated Fort William, the 15th March 1816, from the Secretary to Government saying: "The Governor General in Council entirely approves of the suggestion of your Board for placing the revenue affairs of the Deyrah Doon under the officer who has charge of the revenues of the northern division of the district of Saharanpur . . . The magistrate of the northern division of Saharanpur has been directed to assume charge of the police in the tract of country in question, and . . . on the presumption that it will be convenient to establish the police thannahs and tahsildaree cutcherries at the same places the magistrate has been directed in establishing the former, to frame his arrangements in concert with the officer who may be directed to take charge of the revenue . . . The permanent arrangements for the management of this tract of country will be the subject of future consideration."

6. This further consideration resulted in regulation IV of 1817, which was passed on February 28 of that year.

"Whereas," runs the regulation, "the tract of country called Deyrah Doon, heretofore forming a part of Gurhwal, has been ceded to the Honourable the East India Company, in full sovereignty by the Raja of Nepaul, and whereas it has been judged advisable to annex that tract of country to the district of Seharunpore, the following rules have been enacted, to be in force from the period of their promulgation.

"II.—The tract of country called Deyrah Doon, heretofore forming part of Gurhwal, shall be annexed to the district of Seharunpore, and shall be considered, subject in all matters of police and criminal jurisdiction, to the magistrate of the northern division of Seharunpore; and in all matters of a civil nature to the jurisdiction of the dewanny adawlut of that district. The laws and regulations established for the internal administration of the ceded and conquered provinces are hereby declared to be in full force and effect in the Deyrah Doon."

7. Mr. Calvert, having completed his settlement, left Dehra Dun, and from that time until 1822 the Dun remained immediately under the Collector of Saharanpur and the Magistrate of the northern division of Saharanpur. On October 24, 1822, the Hon'ble F. J. Shore, who was at that time officiating joint magistrate of Bulandshahr, was directed, on being relieved by Mr. Graham, to take subordinate charge of Dehra Dun. He was ordered to proceed to Dehra and to remain there until the advent of the rainy season as joint magistrate and officer in charge of the

revenue administration on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. During the rains he was required to reside at Saharanpur and from that place conduct the affairs of the Dun.

8. From the above outline it will be apparent that until the end of the year 1822 all correspondence relating to the Dun was addressed either to the Collector of Saharanpur or to the magistrate of the northern division of that district. The more important of the revenue correspondence of the period 1816 to 1823 relating to the Dun was copied out in September 1823 and sent to Dehra Dun where it now exists.

The date of the earliest *original* record is October 24, 1822. This is a letter addressed to Mr. Shore at Bulandshahr directing him to assume charge of the Dun.

9. In 1824 Mr. Shore represented that the inhabitants of Dehra Dun were so little civilized that the regulations adapted to the people of the plains were not suited to them.

This representation resulted in the passing of regulation XXI of 1825 which effected the transfer of the control of the Dun from the Saharanpur authorities to the Commissioner of Kumaun, with Mr. Shore as assistant to the latter officer.

Among the records at Dehra Dun is a letter dated December 8, 1825, from the Secretary to Government to Mr. Shore saying: "The Governor General in Council has this day been pleased to remove you from the office of registrar of Saharanpur and joint magistrate stationed in the Deyrah Doon and to appoint you to be assistant to the Commissioner of Kamaoon with a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem."

10. On May 1, 1829, one month after the appointment of Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, Dehra Dun was removed from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Kumaun and placed in charge of a superintendent—Major Young—subordinate to the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit for the first or Meerut division.

Regulation V of 1829, passed on May 12, 1829, gave legislative sanction to the above arrangement and enacted that the administration of justice in the Dehra Dun should be conducted "under such rules as the Governor General in Council may be pleased to issue." The rules in question were issued on the day on which the regulation was passed: in a letter of that date from the Secretary to Government Mr. W. Ewer, the Commissioner of the first division, was informed that pargana Chandni and the tahsildaree of Srinagar were to be placed under the authority of the Commissioner in Kumaun, the river Ganges being the boundary between the province of Kumaun and the Dehra Dun and its dependencies. The latter were to be placed under the Commissioner of the first division, along with the other districts of the Northern Doab; and, runs this letter: "the Resident at Delhi will possess and exercise the powers of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut in like manner as the Resident is vested with those powers in regard to the districts of the Northern Doab under the provisions of clause second, section IX, regulation 1 of 1829.

"In the administration of the revenue and of civil and criminal justice and of the police the Superintendent will exercise powers to the same extent as those vested by the general regulations in a zillah judge and magistrate and a collector of revenue, subject to your control and instructions.

"In civil suits an appeal will lie to you in your capacity of Commissioner . . .

"Sessions of jail delivery shall be regularly held at least once a year in the Dehra Dun by the Commissioner of the first division appointed under regulation I of 1829 for the trial of prisoners committed by the Superintendent of the Dehra Dun and its dependencies, and if the Commissioner shall consider the crime charged against a prisoner to be established he shall either refer the case for the final sentence to the Resident at Delhi, or if the case be within the competence of the judges of circuit under the regulations in force in the ceded and conquered provinces, he shall issue his warrant for the punishment of the criminal."

11. The above arrangement, so far as it regards the criminal jurisdiction of the Resident at Delhi, cannot have persisted long, for we find on November 30, 1829, the Nizamut Adawlut sentencing prisoners committed at Dehra Dun.

The Resident however continued for some time to exercise control over the Superintendent of the Dun in the latter's capacity of a political agent. On June 5, 1829, when Major Young was appointed Superintendent of the Dehra Dun, the Resident at Delhi (Sir J. E. Colebrooke, Bart.) was informed that "our political relations with the Raja of Garhwal will in future be conducted by that officer in subordination to your authority."

12. On June 16, 1835, "the whole of the duties relating to criminal justice heretofore performed . . . by the Commissioner of Circuit" were transferred to the Sessions Judge at Saharanpur. The Commissioner, however, still retained his authority as Superintendent of Police.

13. A resolution of Government dated December 26, 1842, abolished the office of the Political Agent of the Dehra Dun and transferred the charge of political relations with the Rajas of Garhwal to the Commissioner of Kumaun.

14. The arrangement of the Dehra Dun records seems to require some explanation.

Writing of them in 1904, Mr. R. P. Dewhurst said: "The main bulk of the records consist of bound volumes of correspondence. There are in all one hundred and thirty-two volumes, of which eighty consist of letters received from the year 1816 onwards, while thirty-eight are composed of copies of letters issued. The remaining twelve volumes comprise two salary bill books from 1846 onwards, two settlement registers, five registers of contract grants and contingencies, a road fund committee book, a register of grants and a register of Mussooree estates. In addition to these bound volumes there are sixteen unsorted and unarranged large bundles of papers consisting of correspondence dealing with revenue, judicial, settlement, forest, canal, and road administration and relating to the years 1843 to 1853 inclusive and four similar *bastas* of smaller size relating to the years 1855, 1856 and 1857. There is also some correspondence arranged in file boards, dealing with such subjects as the Mussooree and Jaunsar settlements, grants, abkari revenue and separate revenue."

15. Mr. Dewhurst had not time to do anything to the Dehra records; but, presumably as a result of his note, a clerk was deputed to arrange in files the twenty bundles of unsorted and unarranged papers.

I find from the office records that on January 21, 1905, the following records were destroyed by order of Mr. S. G. deC. Ireland:—

Two salary bill books from 1846 onwards.

Five registers of contract grants and contingencies.

One road fund committee book.

One cash account book from January 1823 to July 1825.

Four registers of contingent charges of pre-mutiny dates.

16. Thus when I visited Dehra Dun in July 1910 I found the following classes of records:—

(1) The guard books of letters received.

(2) The registers of letters issued.

(3) Some miscellaneous registers.

(4) The papers from 1843 onwards made up into files.

(5) The Mussooree and Landour records as arranged by Mr. E. H. Ashworth who had been placed on special duty in 1903 to investigate and report on the land tenures of Mussooree.

17. A cursory inspection at once showed that the files (item no. 4 of paragraph 16) had not been intelligently or properly made up. Several of them consisted of only one document. Many of them were not files at all, but bundles of miscellaneous papers on all manner of subjects, the subject of the uppermost paper being taken as that of the file.

It was thus obviously impossible to bind up these so-called files in the condition in which I found them.

18. Inspection of the files made up by Mr. Ashworth showed that many of these were incomplete. They were avowedly incomplete, since that officer was concerned, not with the Mussooree records as a whole, but with specific documents relating to the subject of his enquiries.

19. Accordingly I went to Mussooree and discussed with the Superintendent of the Dun (Mr. Dampier) the best method of dealing with the Mussooree, Landour and Dehra Dun files.

As the time at my disposal was limited, we agreed that the best course was for me to have all the Mussooree and Landour correspondence arranged in files, and to break up the unimportant of the Dehra Dun files and complete, as far as possible, the files on important subjects by drawing upon the series of letters arranged chronologically. Mr. Dampier furnished me with a list of the subjects of which he considered that files ought to be made, and I have carried out his proposals as far as possible.

20. The great majority of the copies of letters issued by the Superintendent of the Dun have been copied out into registers: it has not been possible to include such in the files. Accordingly the files are composed mainly of letters received: the corresponding letters issued are mostly to be found in the various registers containing the copies of these letters.

The making of these files proved rather a heavy task, and although every effort has been made to render them as complete as possible, some letters which properly belong to one or other of these files have probably been overlooked and so still remain in the chronological series of letters received. Any document which ought to exist, but is not to be found in its proper file, should be looked for among the records that have been arranged chronologically.

21. Although many of the Dehra Dun records are of considerable importance, the bulk of them were valueless, nearly half of them consisting of requisitions for drafts on various treasuries in exchange for cash tendered at the Dehra treasury: all such papers have been destroyed by me. The records which remain have all been bound up or placed in guard books, and, as now arranged, fall into three classes:—

I.—The correspondence arranged chronologically.

II.—The files relating to the Dehra Dun district as opposed to Mussooree and Landour.

III.—The files relating to Mussooree, Rajpur and Landour.

22. *The correspondence arranged chronologically. The letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun.*—These fall into the following five series:—

Series I.—Revenue letters received by the Collector of Saharanpur between 1816 and 1823—one volume.

Series II.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Superintendent from October 1822 to April 1857—twenty-two volumes.

Series III.—Letters received from the Commissioner from 1840 to 1857—seven volumes.

There is a break in this series between January 1846 and November 1847.

Prior to 1840 letters received by the Superintendent of the Dun from the Commissioner have been classed in series II. The letters received from the Commissioner during the year 1846 and the early part of the year 1847 seem to have been destroyed.

Series IV.—Copies of political letters received between 1831 and 1839—one volume.

These copies have been brought to Dehra from Kumaun where the originals exist. The originals must have been sent to the Commissioner of Kumaun in 1843—when he assumed charge of the affairs relating to the Raja of Garhwal.

Series V.—Circulars received from the accountant, 1837 to 1850—one volume.

Mention may be made in this place of one guard book containing original correspondence relating to the mutiny.

23. *The letters issued.*—The arrangement of these is somewhat complicated, and, as the letters are all copied out into registers, it has not been possible to simplify it.

Series I.—Revenue letters issued by the Collector of Saharanpur from March 1816 to February 1823—one volume.

Series II.—Judicial letters issued from February 1823 to April 1825—two volumes.

Series III.—Miscellaneous (general) letters issued from 1823 to 1837—eight volumes.

There are breaks in this series between September 1824 and April 1825 and for the year 1827.

Series IV.—Revenue letters issued from 1837 to 1844 and from 1847 to 1855—eight volumes.

Series V.—Judicial letters issued from January 1837 to October 1844 and from February 1847 to March 1856—five volumes.

Series VI.—Letters issued to the Commissioner from January 1848 to March 1856—five volumes.

Series VII.—Letters issued regarding treasury matters and monetary transactions from January 1847 to April 1863—three volumes.

Series VIII.—Miscellaneous letters issued from January 1839 to March 1856—three volumes.

Series IX.—Miscellaneous letters issued between 1844 and 1856. These are loose office copies which have been placed in a guard book. They give the full text of many letters which appear only as abstracts in the registers of letters issued—one volume.

Series X.—Letters issued relating to Jaunsar Bawar, 1822 to 1829—one volume.

Series XI.—Political letters issued, 1829 to 1842—one volume.

Series XII.—Letters issued relating to the execution of decrees and the estates of deceased persons, 1840 to 1842, 1847 to 1855—three volumes.

Series XIII.—Letters issued relating to forest and forest dues, 1846 to 1850—one volume.

Series XIV.—Letters issued to the Postmaster General and to various post masters, 1847 to 1856—one volume.

Series XV.—Letters issued by the Assistant Political Agent and Joint Magistrate, 1840 to 1842—one volume.

Series XVI.—Letters issued to the Commissioners of the Mussooree Settlement, &c., 1846 to 1856—one volume.

24. *The Dehra Dun files.*—These files have been made up under my supervision, as explained in paragraphs 18, 19 and 20 of this note. They fill eighteen guard books.

The following table in which the files are arranged alphabetically, shows the nature of each file, the number of the guard book in which it is to be found, and the number of the *basta* in which the guard book is placed:—

Dehra Dun files.

Number of guard book.	Number of file.	Main head.	Sub-head.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which guard book is tied up.
I	{	Body-guard	Sale of body-guard lines	{
		Bridges (vide roads)	...	
		Buildings	...	
		"	Erection of a government bungalow at Jaunsar.	
		"	Erection of a kotwali at Dehra	
		"	Erection of a tahsil building at Kalsi (vide also Church).	
		Butt	Land taken up for regimental butt at Dehra.	

Dehra Dun files—(concluded).

Number of guard book.	Number of file.	Main head.	Sub-head.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which guard book is tied up.
I ...	6	Canals and watercourses	General correspondence regarding canals and watercourses.	11
	7	" " ...	Drainage of the Dun...	
	7(a)	" " ...	Kutta Pathar Canal ...	
	8	" " ...	Rajpur canal ...	
	9	" " ...	Rani Pokri watercourse ...	
	10	" " ...	Watercourse from the Long River	
	11	" " ...	Water rent demanded from Hope-town grantees for use of canal water.	
II ...	12	Church ...	The Church at Dehra Dun ...	
	13	Coffee ...	Cultivation of coffee in Dehra Dun	
	14	Colony ...	Isaipur Christian colony ...	
	15	Dispute ...	Dispute between North-Western Bank of India and Government over a sum of money embezzled.	
III and IV ...	16	Excise ...	Excise ...	11 and 12
V, VI and VII	17	Forests ...	Correspondence relating to forests and forest produce (vide also series XIII of letters issued).	
	18	Garhwal ...	Correspondence relating to Garhwal (vide also series IV of letters received and series XI of letters issued).	
VIII ...	19	Grants ...	General file relating to grants of land.	
	20	" ...	Arcadia grant ...	
	21	" ...	Attic grant ...	
	22	" ...	Badriwalla grant ...	
	23	" ...	Captain Barnet's grant ...	
IX ...	24	" ...	Mr. Bhole's grant in the Eastern Dun.	
	25	" ...	Chandrabansi grant ...	
	26	" ...	Ganga bahewa " ...	
	27	" ...	Hopetown " ...	12
	28	" ...	Innesphall " ...	
	29	" ...	Mr. Lindsay's " ...	
	30	" ...	Lodhpur " ...	
X ...	31	" ...	Muafi grants ...	
	32	" ...	Nawada grant ...	
	33	" ...	Grants for religious purposes ...	
	34	" ...	Mr. J. H. Smith's grants ...	
	35	Grazing tax ...	Grazing tax in the Dun ...	
	36	Hemp ...	Cultivation of hemp in the Dun	
XI ...	37	Jails ...	Civil jail ...	13
	38	" ...	Criminal jail. Management of—	
	39	" ...	Guards, &c., for—	
XII ...	40	Jaunsar Bawar ...	Jaunsar Bawar (vide also buildings and series X of letters issued).	
		Muafis ...	(Vide grants) ...	
XIII ...	41	Roads, bridges and ferries	General correspondence relating to roads, &c.	
	42	" " ...	Rajpur-Mussooree road ...	
XIV ...	43	" " ...	Road through the Siwaliks ...	
	44	Revenue Survey ...	The Revenue Survey of Dehra Dun.	
XV and XVI	45	Settlement ...	Correspondence regarding the various settlements of the Dun (vide also Jaunsar Bawar).*	
XVII ...	46	Tea ...	Tea plantations in Dehra Dun ...	
XVIII ...	47	Treston's estate ...	Mr. Treston's estate ...	
	48	Water mills ...	Water mills in Dehra Dun ...	

* Mr. Ross's report, dated the 12th June 1850, on the settlement of the Dun has not been included in this file as it exists in print.

25. *The Mussooree, Landour and Rajpur files.*—Mr. E. H. Ashworth, when placed on special duty in 1903 to investigate the land tenures in the Mussooree and Landour settlements, procured, so far as he was able, all the documents relating to the subject under investigation. His method was to separate the Landour from the Mussooree (and Rajpur) papers, number every document connected with his enquiry and make up into files all important letters. When possible each estate that

existed in 1842 was made the subject of a separate file. Mr. Ashworth left unarranged all the letters he considered to be unimportant for his purposes; these formed a considerable proportion of the whole.

26. I have arranged all the documents left unarranged by Mr. Ashworth and some other records relating to Mussooree and Landour which do not appear to have been seen by Mr. Ashworth, notably the original grants made by Mr. F. O. Wells, who was appointed to make a settlement of Mussooree and Landour in 1842. It is worth noticing that the grants of estates in Mussooree bear Mr. Wells' signature while those relating to estates in Landour are unsigned.

In dealing with the Mussooree and Landour papers I have been careful not to disturb the work accomplished by Mr. Ashworth. I have retained under their original numbers all the files made up by that officer, even those which consist of but a single document.

What I have done is to arrange all the papers unsorted by Mr. Ashworth, inserting into the files constituted by him all documents which properly belong to them and making fresh files out of the papers which belong to none of Mr. Ashworth's files.

I have separated the Landour from the Mussooree files and placed the former in one series of guard books and the latter in another series. The Rajpur papers found by me have all been pasted in a single guard book, but Mr. Ashworth has included the Rajpur file among those of Mussooree. The total number of Mussooree and Landour pre-mutiny files is now 120, of these nos. 1 to 77 were made up by Mr. Ashworth, and nos. 78 to 120 were put together by me.

27. The following is a list of the Mussooree and Landour files:—

File no.	Subject.
1	Papers regarding Maryville estate (Mussooree).
2	... Ditto Spring Cottage, Kandu Lodge, Old Brewery and Mussooree Seminary— estates of Mr. J. Mackinnon (Mussooree).
3	Papers regarding Park House estate (Mussooree).
4	... Ditto Major R. Thorpe's estate (Landour).
5	... Ditto Bellevue estate (Mussooree).
6	... Ditto Glenlyon estate (Mussooree).
7	... Ditto Radcliff (south portion), Vale Head, Blucher's Hill, Cantley Cottage, The Farm (north portion), The Rectory, The Cottage, Wolfsburn, Moulsoe, Wolf's Crag —estates of Captain Cantley (Mussooree and Landour).
8	Papers regarding Landour Hotel and Daulatabad—estates of Mr. J. Theodore (Landour).
9	... Ditto McCarty's Hotel at Rajpur.
10	... Ditto Woodstock estate (Landour) and Hotel (at Rajpur) of Captain R. Mokie.
11	... Ditto Market Hill estate (Landour).
12	... Ditto Grant Lodge and Grant Cottage (Mussooree).
13	... Ditto The Peak and the Retreat (Mussooree).
14	... Ditto Eagle's Nest (Mussooree).
15	... Ditto Hollow Oak and Strawberry Bank (Mussooree).
16	... Ditto the disputed boundary of Captain Roberts's estate (Mussooree).
17	... Ditto Waverly estate (Mussooree).
18	... Ditto Buona Vista estate (Landour).
19	... Ditto Mussooree bazar.
20	... Ditto Cliff Cottage (Mussooree).
21	... Ditto Tota Hall (ditto).
22	... Ditto Laurel Bank (ditto).
23	... Ditto Phoenix Lodge (ditto).
24	... Ditto Dun View (ditto).
25	... Ditto Craig Cottage (ditto).
26	... Ditto Violet Bank (ditto).
27	... Ditto Willow Bank (ditto).
28	... Ditto the inconvenience arising from fixing the public roads as boundaries of estates.
29	List of Dr. Grierson's estates.
30	Papers regarding the scale of prices to be charged for copies of plans of estates.
31	... Ditto the potato garden estate of Mr. F. Young (Mussooree).
32	... Ditto the disputed boundary of Mr. John Scott's estate.
33	... Ditto Elsworth Cottage (Landour).
34	... Ditto Strawberry Hill (ditto).
35	... Ditto sites for Landour bazar.

File no.	Subject.
36	Detailed survey of Mussooree and Landour estates and settlement papers.
37	Papers regarding White Park Forest, Oakgrove, Newlands and Fairlawn—estates of Mr. Luson (Landour and Mussooree).
38	Papers regarding the Oaks, Acorns and Oak Bush—estates of Colonel Gwatkin (Mussooree).
39	Ditto Cloud End, Clover Lodge, Kuchar Lodge, Evergreen, Moltee Cop, Hawthorndeen and Maple Hayes—estates of Major E. Swetenham (Mussooree).
40	Papers regarding godowns built by Mr. Scott on McKay's ground at Rajpur.
41	Ditto Captain White's land at Mussooree.
42	Ditto Rockcliff estate (Mussooree).
43	Ditto Hampton Court estate (Mussooree).
44	Ditto Priory do. (Ditto).
45	Ditto Rock Cottage do. (Ditto).
46	Ditto Park Corner do. (Ditto).
47	Surveying of Dr. Grierson's estates—Zubbarkhet, Bhadraj, &c.
48	Papers regarding Bassett Hall, Grey Castle and the Parsonage (Mussooree).
49	Ditto Kenilworth and Manor House—estates of Major Angelo (Mussooree).
50	Ditto Midstream estate (Mussooree).
51	Ditto Hope Garden do. (Ditto).
52	Ditto Airfield do. (Ditto).
53	Ditto Woodville do. (Ditto).
54	Ditto Kirklands do. (Ditto).
55	Ditto Muilleries do. (Ditto).
56	Ditto Walnut Grove do. (Ditto).
57	Ditto Glanville do. (Ditto).
58	Ditto Garden do. (Ditto).
59	Ditto Brooklands do. (Ditto).
60	Ditto the Dhobi ghat.
61	Ditto the Garden, Ellicot and Oak Villa—estates of Mr. G. Bacon (Mussooree).
62	List of estates at Mussooree and Landour.
63	Papers relating to Mr. E. French's estate at Rajpur.
64	Ditto Jharipani Cottage.
65	Ditto Gravel Lodge and the New Brewery—estates of Mr. H. Bhole (Mussooree).
66	Ditto Vulcan's Corner estate (Landour).
67	Ditto Kineraig Cottage do. (Mussooree).
68	Ditto Bellevilla do. (Ditto).
69	Ditto Fritty Chut do. (Ditto).
70	Ditto ground for Roman Catholic chapel at Landour.
71	Ditto government unoccupied land near the south-east of Rajpur applied for by Captain Harris.
72	Papers regarding the price of land in the Landour bazar of Mr. Emile (Thespia Lodge).
73	Ditto unoccupied land at Landour applied for by Mr. Herring.
74	Ditto Bhadraj Grant.
75	Ditto Batta Cottage estate (Mussooree).
76	Ditto a plot of land applied for by Captain King (Mussooree).
77	Ditto boundaries of Landour Cantonment.
<i>Landour files 78 to 93.</i>	
78	Papers regarding Childers Lodge estate.
79	Ditto Mullingar do.
80	Ditto Edenfell do.
81	Ditto Hazlewood do.
82	Ditto Edgehill do.
83	Ditto Green Mount and Woodcroft estates.
84	Ditto Buff's Lodge estate.
85	Ditto Glenaquorch do.
86	Correspondence relating to the firm of Messrs. French and Knight at Landour.
87	Ditto cutting of grass for public cattle at Landour.
88	Mr. Aitken's estate.
89	Papers relating to Rockville estate.
90	Ditto the transfer of Landour bazar with the police establishment to the civil authorities.
91	Papers relating to the Landour Post Office.
92	Miscellaneous correspondence relating to Landour Cantonment.
93	Ditto ditto estates.
<i>Mussooree files 94 to 120.</i>	
94	Papers relating to Elbow Point and Storm Hall estates.
95	Ditto Milner Cottage estate.
96	Ditto Glenronach do.
97	Ditto Midstream do.
98	Ditto Midland do.

File no.	Subject.
99	Papers relating to St. Helens estate.
100	Ditto Castillion Lodge do.
101	Ditto Hermitage do.
102	Ditto Mr. Proby's do.
103	Ditto sales and transfers of estates.
104	Ditto government garden.
105	Ditto sub-divisions of estates.
106	Ditto land attached to the church.
107	Ditto the building of a Roman Catholic church.
108	Ditto the police chauki or thana.
109	Dispute about pathway to water and opening of road through the Bala Hissar estate.
110	The observatory on Benog Hill.
111	Papers relating to land tenures at Mussooree and the appointment of Mr. F. O. Wells to enquire into the same.
112	Copies of the correspondence of Mr. F. O. Wells regarding the Mussooree settlement (listed).
113	Papers regarding the boundary of the Mussooree settlement.
114	Ditto survey of the Kunjanawar road.
115	Ditto road between Simla and Mussooree.
116	Miscellaneous papers.
117	Letters received by the Superintendent of the Dun from the Mussooree road committee and the local committee.
118	Letters issued by the Superintendent of the Dun to the Mussooree road committee and the local committee.
119	Mussooree by-laws.
120	Correspondence relating to the local committee at Mussooree.

28. The following points may be noted with reference to the work done by Mr. Ashworth on the Mussooree and Landour correspondence :—

- (i) A note at the beginning of his "Report on the Land Tenures of Mussooree" shows what he took away from the record room of the Superintendent of the Dun and the form in which he restored what he had removed.
- (ii) Mr. Ashworth classed Rajpur papers along with the Mussooree files, as will be seen from the list given in paragraph 27 of this note.
- (iii) At the end of his printed report a large number of the earlier records relating to Mussooree and Landour have been reproduced.
- (iv) In addition to the above there is a printed volume of thirty-two pages containing copies of letters from the Commissioner or Government sent in 1842 to Mr. F. O. Wells.
- (v) The various manuscript lists of files, correspondence, &c., prepared by Mr. Ashworth have been tied up in *basta* no. 15.

29. Thirteen volumes of pre-mutiny Government of Agra gazettes exist in the record room. This gazette was first issued in September 1840. The following volumes are wanting :—The volume for the year 1840-1, also those for 1845, 1848, 1855 and the first half of 1850.

30. The following table shows the arrangement of the records in *bastas* :—

Table showing the arrangement of the bastas of Dehra Dun pre-mutiny records.

Number of <i>basta</i> .	Contents.
1	{ One volume of letters received, series I ... 1816 to 1823. Six volumes " " " " II ... October 1822 to December 1833.
2	Seven " " " " II ... January 1834 to March 1839.
3	" " " " " II ... April 1839 to June 1853. Two " " " " " II ... July 1853 to April 1857.
4	{ One volume " " " " IV ... 1831 to 1839. " " " " " V ... 1837 " 1850. Two volumes " " " " III ... 1840 " 1845.
5	Five " " " " " III ... 1847 " 1857. One volume of letters issued, series I ... 1816 " 1823.
6	{ Two volumes " " " " II ... 1823 " 1825. Eight " " " " " III ... 1823 " 1837.
7	" " " " " IV ... 1837 " 1856.
8	{ Five " " " " " V ... 1837 " 1856. " " " " " VI ... 1848 " 1856.

Number of vols.	Contents.
9	{ Three volumes of letters issued, series VII ... 1847 to 1863. " " " " " VIII ... 1839 " 1856. One volume " " IX ... 1844 " 1856. " " " " " X ... 1822 " 1829. " " " " " XI ... 1829 " 1842. Three volumes " " XII ... 1840 " 1855. One volume " " XIII ... 1846 " 1850. " " " " " XIV ... 1847 " 1856. " " " " " XV ... 1840 " 1842. " " " " " XVI ... 1846 " 1856. " " records relating to the mutiny ... 1857 and 1858. " index volume of letters issued from May 1845 to June 1846.
11	Six volumes containing Dehra Dun files nos. 1 to 17 (parts I and II).
12	" " " " " 17 (part III) to 40.
13	" " " " " 41 to 48.
14	{ Five " " Mussooree (including Rajpur) files. One volume " Rajpur files.
15	{ Four volumes of Landour files. One register of Mussooree and Landour estates. Lists of files, estates, correspondence, &c., relating to Mussooree, Rajpur and Landour prepared by Mr. E. H. Ashworth.
16	Seven volumes of Government of Agra gazettes of the years 1842, 1843, 1844, 1846, 1847, 1849 and 1850 (June to December).
17	Six volumes of Government of Agra gazettes for the years 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1856 and 1857.

The 6th April 1911.

D. DEWAR.

A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF SAHARANPUR.

THE voluminous pre-Mutiny records of the Saharanpur district are remarkable in that the early judicial records, which are very meagre in most district offices, are comparatively numerous at Saharanpur.

2. The Saharanpur district formed a portion of the territory in the "Dooab conquered from Dowlat Raow, Scindia, by the British arms" in 1803.

For a few months Saharanpur, with Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, formed part of the Moradabad district.

Early in 1804 an assistant collector (Mr. G. D. Guthrie) was appointed for the Saharanpur district, which then included the present districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. In August 1804 Mr. Guthrie's charge was made into a separate district—the district of Saharanpur with head quarters at Meerut. Mr. Guthrie was appointed Collector of the new district, which included both the Northern and Southern divisions of Saharanpur.

3. Although there was but one Collector for the whole district, a separate Judge and Magistrate was appointed for each division. The Southern division was "bounded by the river Ganges to the east, the river Jumna to the west, the zillah of Allyghur to the south, and a line drawn from the right bank of the river Ganges parallel with the town of Muzaffarnaghur to Ramroy ghat on the left of the river Jumna to the north," and the head quarters of the Judge and Magistrate of this division were fixed at Meerut. The Northern division of the zillah Saharanpur was "bounded by the river Ganges to the east, the river Jumna to the west, the Southern division of zillah Saharanpur to the south and the Srinaghur hills to the north," and the head quarters of the Judge and Magistrate were fixed at Saharanpur. Mr. Wilkinson was appointed Judge and Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur.

4. The above arrangement did not last very long. The Northern division was of limited extent as the jurisdiction of Judges went in those days. Accordingly Regulation XIV of 1806 abolished the court of Dewanny Adawlut of the zillah of the Northern division of Saharanpur and incorporated the jurisdiction with that of the Dewanny Adawlut of the zillah of the Northern division.

The regulation however allowed the Northern division to remain as a separate criminal jurisdiction reserving to the Governor General in Council the power to abolish it should this step be deemed advisable. Accordingly Mr. Wilkinson was appointed to officiate at Meerut as Judge of both divisions and Magistrate of the Southern division, while Mr. Roger Martin was appointed Magistrate of the Northern division on a salary of Rs. 1,500.

5. Thus, after Regulation XIV of 1806 came into operation, there was one Collector for both Northern and Southern divisions of the old Saharanpur district with head quarters at Meerut, one Judge for both divisions who held his court at Meerut, and a separate Magistrate for the Northern division whose head quarters were at Saharanpur.

6. After a few years it was found that this huge district was too large to be properly supervised by one revenue officer. Accordingly in 1814 (or possibly in 1813) Mr. R. Chamberlain was placed on deputation as assistant collector in charge of some of the northern parganas. His head quarters appear at first to have been at Manglaur, but on October 18th, 1814, the Board of Commissioners wrote to him saying "under the addition of district which has recently been annexed to your charge, the Board are of opinion that your Sudder treasury should be kept at Saharanpur." The assistant collector however continued to reside at Manglaur.

A few days later (November 1st, 1814) the Board wrote to Mr. Chamberlain "the district placed under your charge by the recent and former orders of Government is the same which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the Northern division of zillah Saharanpur." Thus the Saharanpur Collectorship may be said to take its origin from the date of Mr. Chamberlain's deputation. That officer was practically independent. He communicated directly with the Board of Commissioners, and although his accounts had to be submitted to the Accountant General and the Board of Commissioners through the Collector of Meerut, the latter officer appears to have exercised no immediate control over the treasury at Saharanpur.

7. Between December 15th, 1815, and January 16th, 1816, Mr. Chamberlain was replaced by Mr. S. P. Calvert, who changed his head quarters from Manglaur to Saharanpur.

8. Meanwhile Dehra Dun had been conquered from the Gurkhas, and on 17th November 1815 a government order was issued directing the permanent annexation of that territory and its union with the Saharanpur district. On January 26th, 1816, the Secretary to Government wrote to Mr. Grindall, the Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur, directing him to take charge of Dehra Dun from Mr. Fraser (vide note on the Dehra Dun pre-Mutiny records) and to act in concert with Mr. Chamberlain or other officer who might be directed to take charge of the revenue of the Dun, and on March 29th, 1816, similar orders were issued by the Board of Commissioners to Mr. Calvert, who was directed to proceed to Dehra Dun and arrange in concert with the Magistrate the situations of the *pargana kacheris*. Regulation IV of 1817, which received the assent of the Governor General in Council on February 28th, 1817, gave legislative sanction to the above arrangement.

9. In April 1817 the Collector of Saharanpur (Meerut) took leave and Mr. Calvert was placed in charge of the whole district as a temporary measure until the arrival of Mr. Murray at Meerut.

10. The annexation of Dehra Dun had added so greatly to the work of the Collectorate of Saharanpur (Meerut) that in 1817 it was decided to divide the district into two separate Collectorships. The existing Saharanpur records of the years 1817 and 1818 are scanty and they contain no record of the date of the actual change, but by January 1st, 1819, we find that Mr. Moore has been installed as Collector of the separate Saharanpur district.

11. The abolition of the Dewanny court at Saharanpur in 1806 and its amalgamation with the court at Meerut had produced some dissatisfaction. It was repeatedly brought to the notice of Government that distance discouraged the inhabitants from applying to the courts for redress of civil grievances, and that consequently violent affrays were frequent.

Matters became still worse after the annexation of Dehra Dun to the Saharanpur district, and on February 28th, 1817, Mr. Leycester, the second Judge of the Bareilly Court of Appeal and Circuit, said:—

"I beg to represent that there seems to me a very great necessity for establishing a civil court at Saharanpur. People will not go from that distance to Meerut, and now also from Dehra Dun in search of justice. They cannot afford it. The consequence is a greater prevalence here than elsewhere of an appeal to arms to settle private rights and that the Magistrate's lists exhibit a great many cases which ought to have been laid exclusively in the civil court."

12. Accordingly the establishment of a separate Judgeship for the Northern division of Saharanpur was determined upon. A resolution of the Vice-President in Council, dated the 14th April 1818, runs: "The Vice-President in Council is of opinion that the re-establishment of the Dewanny Adawlut of the Northern division of Saharanpur is essential to the due administration of justice, to the proper

maintenance of the rights and interests of the inhabitants and to the prosperity of the country. He is accordingly pleased to pass the following resolutions :—

1st.—That from the 30th June 1818 the district of Saharanpur be divided into two distinct zillahs—the Northern to be denominated ‘the zillah of Saharanpur’ and the Southern division ‘the zillah of Meerut.’

2nd.—That the local jurisdiction of the Judge and Magistrate of the zillah Saharanpur shall for the present correspond with the local limits of the jurisdiction hitherto under the charge of the Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur, together with a portion of the district of Moradabad, comprising the whole or such part as may be judged expedient of the thannah jurisdictions which are now under the immediate charge of Mr. Chalmer in his capacity of Joint Magistrate of Moradabad.

3rd.—That Mr. Grindall * be appointed to the office of Judge and Magistrate of the zillah of Saharanpur with the annual salary of 30,000 rupees per annum.

* This officer was, as we have seen, Magistrate of the Northern division of Saharanpur.

4th.—That Mr. Chalmer be appointed to the office of Registrar of the Dewanny Adawlut of the zillah Saharanpur and that in that capacity to be vested with the special powers described in sections 9 and 12, Regulation 24 of 1814.

5th.—That Mr. Chalmer continue to reside at Nugeena or some other convenient place within that part of the district of Moradabad which under the foregoing resolution may be annexed to zillah Saharanpur, and that he exercise within the thannahs above alluded to the powers and functions of Joint Magistrate under the regulation.”

But the Judges of the Provincial Court of Bareilly protested against the annexation of any part of the Moradabad district to Saharanpur on the ground that it would lead to much practical inconvenience; hence on August 28th, 1818, the part of the order which directed the annexation was cancelled.

13. Dehra Dun remained attached to the Saharanpur district until December 1825. However in October 1822 the Hon'ble F. J. Shore, who was stationed at Bulandshahr, was directed to take charge of the Dun as Joint Magistrate. From the date of Mr. Shore's assumption of that charge Dehra Dun was practically separate from the Saharanpur district, although Mr. Shore was subordinate to the Judge and Magistrate and to the Collector of Saharanpur until December 1825, when under the provisions of Regulation XXI of 1825, the Dun was attached to the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Kumaun. Thus there are among the Saharanpur papers prior to 1826 a number of documents relating to Dehra Dun.

14. The next considerable change in the Saharanpur district was the separation of Muzaffarnagar as a joint magistracy and sub-collectorate in 1824.

As early as 1820 Mr. Cavendish had been placed in charge of the revenue of certain of the parganas in the southern part of Saharanpur, including Muzaffarnagar. In 1821 that officer was, at the suggestion of Mr. W. Ewer, Superintendent of Police of the Western Provinces, invested with criminal powers on account of the prevalence of the crime of robbery.

In 1824 these southern parganas together with part of the Meerut district were joined with the Sub-Collectorate and Joint Magistracy of Muzaffarnagar. Mr. Dundas, the principal assistant in the Western division of the Delhi territory, being appointed to the charge.

In 1826 some further transfers of territory were made from Saharanpur to Muzaffarnagar, which was then raised to the status of a regular district.

Thus the early Saharanpur records contain documents relating to the Muzaffarnagar district.

15. I have classified the Saharanpur pre-Mutiny correspondence under the four heads—Revenue, Settlement, Judicial and Local Agency.

The records under each of these heads have been further divided into letters received, letters issued, and miscellaneous records. The Settlement correspondence that has been separated from the ordinary Revenue correspondence relates almost entirely to the first regular settlement of the district made under Regulation IX of 1833 by Mr. P. Thornton. It was not possible to separate the earlier settlement correspondence.

16. The Revenue records have been classified as follows :—

Letters received—

Series I.—Revenue letters received from 1814 to 1856 inclusive, forty-five volumes.

Series II.—Revenue circulars received from 1829 to 1857 inclusive, nineteen volumes.

Series III.—Letters received by Mr. J. Muir, Resumption Deputy Collector, appointed under Regulation III of 1828, from 1835 to 1839, three volumes.

Letters issued.—These are all copies entered in registers and fall into the following series :—

Series I.—All letters issued from December 1818 to December 1819, one volume.

Series II.—Letters issued to the Board of Revenue in the year 1826, one volume.

Series III.—Letters issued to the Commissioner from 1829 to 1856, thirty-two volumes.

The register of copies of letters issued from January to September 1855 is missing, as is the register of 1857.

Series IV.—Miscellaneous letters issued from May 1851 to December 1856, four volumes.

Series V.—Letters issued by Mr. Muir, Resumption Deputy Collector, from September 1835 to February 1840, five volumes.

Series VI.—Letters issued by Mr. Mabery, Resumption Deputy Collector, from July 1839 to March 1840, one volume.

Miscellaneous—

(1) Two volumes of copies of the correspondence of the Collector of Saharanpur from 1809 to 1818.

(2) One volume of copies of the correspondence of the Collector of Saharanpur regarding Raja Ram Dayal of Landhaura, 1813.

(3) One volume of the correspondence of 1857.

(4) One volume of copies of circular orders of the Sudder Board of Revenue, 1840 to 1846. These have been copied from the *Government of Agra Gazette*.

(5) One statement of pensions under Regulation XI of 1813 for revision and confirmation of Board of Commissioners, 1821.

(6) One register of mortgage-deeds from 1811 to 1824.

(7) One volume of compensation statements for land taken up for public purposes, 1840 to 1858.

(8) One volume containing lists of lands released in perpetuity, 1845.

(9) Four volumes containing printed matter—

(i) Mountstuart Elphinstone's report on the territories ceded by the Paishwa, 1821.

(ii) Sterling's Memoir on the Cuttack district, 1821.

(iii) Settlement correspondence of the period 1820 to 1822.

(iv) Minute by the Governor of Bombay on the levy of nuzerana.

(10) One volume containing manuscript and printed matter relating to the Mahal Index Registers, 1823 to 1827.

17. Of the above the only records which call for comment are those of the Special Deputy Collector appointed under Regulation III of 1828.

On taking possession of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces the British Government found that a large number of people claimed to hold land released from the payment of revenue. Many of these claims were not founded on valid titles; hence the revenue officers were ordered to call on all such claimants to have their holdings registered. The Collectors were then required to investigate the titles of the various holders.

So little progress had been made in this investigation by 1828 that Regulation III of that year was passed. The preamble of the regulation states that "the existing laws have not been adequate to secure for the revenue authorities the information required, and that consequently while, on the one hand, a large amount of revenue continues to be reserved without any just pretence, and the improvement of the country is hindered by frivolous and litigious claims, on the other hand, the owners of valid tenures are disquieted and disturbed." Hence the regulation provided for the appointment of a Special Commissioner "competent to determine finally all cases of this nature."

The number of persons claiming to hold revenue-free lands was very large in the Meerut division, hence on November 2nd, 1835, a government order was issued appointing Mr. H. J. Owen, Special Commissioner, under Regulation III of 1828, for the Meerut and Bareilly divisions. A few weeks previously Mr. J. Muir had been appointed a Special Deputy Collector to assist the Collector of Saharanpur in the enquiries into the validity of these tenures. Mr. Muir was given the powers of a Collector under Regulation III of 1828.

18. *The settlement records have been classified as follows:—*

Letter received—

One series.—Letters received by Mr. Thornton, Settlement officer, 1836 to 1840, two volumes.

Letter issued—

One series.—Letters issued from 1835 to 1840, three volumes.

Miscellaneous—

One volume of copies of settlement correspondence between 1819 and 1835.

One volume of settlement accounts, 1226 to 1237 *fashl* and the numerous village and general statements of the settlement under regulation IX 1833, made in the period 1835—1841. Mr. E. Thornton did most of the settlement, but Messrs. Grant, Turner, Plowden and Edgeworth were also associated with it.

19. *The judicial records have been classified as follows:—*

Letters received—

Series I.—Letters from the Resident at Delhi from November 1806 to October 1812, one volume. As Saharanpur bordered on the Delhi territory the Magistrate of Saharanpur had much correspondence with the Resident.

Series II.—Letters from Government, April 1805 to December 1825, five volumes.

Subsequently to 1825 the letters from Government were few in number and have been included in the miscellaneous series.

Series III.—Letters received from the Nizamut Adawlut from January 1805 to April 1857, three volumes.

There are two lacunae in this series—one for the period 1828 to 1838, when the correspondence of the court with the Magistrate appears to have passed through the Commissioner, and the other for the year 1841, of which year all the judicial records appear to have been destroyed.

Series IV.—Letters received from the Court of Circuit from January 1806 to July 1828, thirteen volumes.

This court was abolished by Regulation I of 1829.

Series V.—Letters from the Commissioner of Circuit from 1829 to 1857, thirteen volumes.

Series VI.—Letters from the Sessions Judge from March 1836 to December 1857, three volumes.

Series VII.—Letters from the Civil Auditor and Accountant, 1836 to 1854, one volume.

Series VIII.—Letters from the Commissioner for the Suppression of Dacoity, 1837 to 1845, one volume.

Series IX.—Miscellaneous letters from 1819 to 1822 and from 1836 to 1857, eight volumes.

Letters issued.—These are copied into registers:—

Series I.—Copies of all judicial letters issued from May 30th, 1831, to December 1847, twelve volumes.

The volume containing copies of letters issued between December 1839 and December 1840 is missing.

Series II.—Judicial letters sent to the Commissioner from January 1848 to October 1858, four volumes.

Series III.—Miscellaneous letters, i.e. judicial letters issued to officers other than the Commissioner from January 1848 to December 1857, four volumes.

Miscellaneous—

(1) One volume containing printed reports of cases decided by the Nizamut Adawlut, 1812 to 1818.

(2) One volume containing circular orders of the Nizamut Adawlut copied out of the *Government of Agra Gazette*, 1840 to 1847.

(3) One volume containing correspondence regarding the building of Saharanpur Church.

(4) One volume containing narratives of Heinous Crimes committed in zillah Saharanpur in 1857.

(5) A marriage register book covering the period 1852 to 1866.

20. The records of the Local Agents and the Road and Ferry Funds Committees at Saharanpur fall into two series.—

Series I.—Letters received, 1836 to 1860, three volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued from September 1842 to 1843, one volume.

The registers containing the earlier and later letters issued appear to have been destroyed.

21. The *Government of Agra Gazettes* from September 1840 to 1857 form a series of sixteen volumes—one volume for each year, except 1841 and 1842, of which years the gazettes are missing.

Calcutta Gazettes for the years 1856 and 1857 also exist.

22. There are in the library of the Saharanpur Collectorate a number of interesting books of pre-Mutiny dates, including the 1829 edition of the circular orders of the Nizamut Adawlut from 1796 to 1827, two volumes.

23. The English pre-Mutiny records have all been tied up in *bastas* and occupy three iron racks in the criminal record room which is well lighted and ventilated.

Table showing contents of the "bastas."

Number of basta.	Nature of contents.				
	<i>Revenue.</i>				
(1)	Six	volumes	of	revenue	letters received (series I) 1814 to 1821.
(2)	Seven	"	"	"	" 1822 " 1826.
(3)	Six	"	"	"	" 1827 " 1834.
(4)	Six	"	"	"	" 1835 " 1840.
(5)	Six	"	"	"	" 1841 " 1847.
(6)	Six	"	"	"	" 1848 " 1852.
(7)	Six	"	"	"	" 1853 " 1855.

Table showing contents of the 'bastas'—(concluded).

Number of basta.	Nature of contents.
	<i>Revenue.</i>
	Two volumes of revenue letters received (series I), 1856.
	One volume " correspondence of 1857.
(8)	One " of correspondence relating to Rāja Ram Dayal of Landhaura, 1813.
	Two volumes of copies of revenue correspondence, 1809 to 1818.
(9)	Seven " revenue circulars received (series II), 1829 to October 1838.
(10)	Six volumes of revenue circulars received (series II), 1838 (October) to 1850.
(11)	{ Six volumes of revenue circulars received (series II), 1851 to 1857. Three volumes of letters received by Mr. J. Muir, 1835 to 1839.
(12)	{ Five " " issued " " 1835 to 1840. One volume " " by Mr. Mabery, 1839 to 1840.
(13)	{ One " of revenue letters issued (series I), 1818 to 1819. One " of letters issued to Board (series II), 1826. Four volumes of miscellaneous letters issued (series IV), 1851 to 1856.
(14)	Ten " of letters to Commissioner (series III), 1829 to 1836.
(15)	Eleven " " " " 1837 " 1845.
(16)	Eleven " " " " 1846 " 1856.
(17)	Ten volumes of miscellaneous revenue records (3 to 10 of miscellaneous revenue records).

Settlement.

	{ Two volumes of settlement letters received, 1836 to 1840. Three " " " issued, 1835 to 1840.
(18)	One volume of copies of settlement correspondence between 1819 and 1855.
	{ One volume of settlement accounts, 1226 to 1237 <i>falsi</i> . Six volumes of general statements, 1835 to 1836.
(19)	{ Fifteen volumes of village statements, 1835 to 1838. One volume of statement of proposed <i>jama</i> . One settlement note book, 1834.
(20)	Five volumes of village statements, 1835 to 1840.
(21)	Eight " " " "
(22)	Six " " " "

Judicial.

(23)	{ One volume of letters from Resident of Delhi (series I), 1806 to 1812. Five volumes " Government (series II), 1805 to 1825.
(24)	{ Three " " Nizamut Adawlut (series III), 1805 to 1857. Three volumes of letters from Sessions Judge (series VI), 1836 to 1857.
(25)	{ Four " " Court of Circuit (series IV), 1806 " 1828. One volume of letters from Commissioner of Dacoity (series VIII), 1837 to 1845. One volume of letter from Accountant (series VII), 1836 to 1854.
(26)	Seven volumes " Commissioner (series V), 1829 to 1852.
(27)	Six " " " " 1853 to 1857.
(28)	Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received (series IX), 1819 to 1847.
(29)	{ Three " " " " 1848 to 1857. Five volumes of miscellaneous judicial records (1 to 5 miscellaneous).
(30)	Eight volumes of judicial letters issued (series I), 1831 to 1843 (June).
(31)	{ Four " " " July 1843 to 1847. Four " letters to Commissioner (series II), 1848 " 1858.

- Four volumes of miscellaneous letters issued (series III), 1848 to 1857.
- (32) { *Local Agency.*
 Three volumes of letters received, 1836 to 1860.
 One volume of letters issued, 1842 to 1843.
- (33) Eight volumes, *Government of Agra Gazette*, 1840 to 1849.
- (34) Six " " " 1850 „ 1855.
- (35) { Two " " " 1856 „ 1857.
 Three „ *Calcutta Gazette*, 1856 to 1857.

The 24th March 1911.

D. DEWAR.

**NOTE ON THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE
MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF ALIGARH.**

THE mutineers destroyed in 1857 all the government records at Aligarh.

The so-called pre-mutiny records which exist at that place are all copies of old documents taken after 1857. These copies consist of revenue papers relating chiefly to land acquired for public purposes.

These records, which are few in number, have been listed and pasted in a guard book.

The district record rooms at Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr were carefully searched in 1909, but no pre-mutiny records were found in them.

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records of the
Agra Division.*

A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE AGRA DIVISION.

I.—THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE pre-mutiny records in the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division are most voluminous, and the task of putting them into order has been a heavy one owing, first, to the fact that their arrangement by districts had in the past been very imperfectly carried out; and, secondly, to the difficulty of deciphering the office copies of the letters issued by the various Commissioners.

In practically all the other offices in the province the letters issued in pre-mutiny days have been neatly copied into registers. In the case of the Commissioner's office at Agra, however, the only records of letters issued that exist are the drafts scribbled by the Commissioner with his own hand on flimsy country paper of all shapes and sizes.

Further, the labour of arranging these records was considerably increased by the large number of documents found at Agra which do not relate to the Agra division. The majority of these papers appear to have been left at Agra by the Board of Revenue in 1829 when the office of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit was created with the object of relieving the Board of some of its work. These papers remained unsorted and unbound for eighty years in the Commissioner's record room at Agra. They have now all been arranged, placed in guard books, and deposited in the particular record room to which they properly belong.

2. The work of arranging the Agra records was commenced by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst in 1904. He, however, was able to devote only a few weeks to it, and he described what he did in paragraph 8 of his Final Report dated the 13th April 1904 (printed in the Secretariat "Preservation of official records" file).

This consisted in—

- (1) the opening out of the records kept folded in four;
- (2) the weeding, arranging, listing and placing in guard books of many of the records appertaining to the Farrukhabad district;
- (3) the weeding of a number of records belonging to the other districts in the division;
- (4) the weeding, listing and placing in guard books of a large number of the papers belonging to districts in the United Provinces not in the Agra division;
- (5) the removal to the Secretariat of records which Mr. Dewhurst thought belonged to the Punjab.

3. In the short time at his disposal Mr. Dewhurst did not discover how imperfectly the classification of the records according to districts had been carried out in the Commissioner's office: otherwise assuredly he would have deferred listing and pasting in guard books any records until the *whole* had been looked through. As things were some of the work done by Mr. Dewhurst was premature and the discovery of numbers of records belonging to the districts dealt with by him has necessitated the undoing of part of what he did.

The Farrukhabad papers that have been discovered since Mr. Dewhurst visited the office I have had wedged into the Farrukhabad volumes made up under his supervision.

The newly-discovered records relating to the districts not in the Agra division have been arranged and deposited in the record room of the Commissioner of the division to which they relate.

4. Owing to the numerous changes in the designation and boundaries of the districts that constitute the Agra division, the classification of the records presented a certain amount of difficulty.

As the jurisdiction of the Collectors of Customs did not coincide with those of the Collectors of Revenue I have divided the records into two main classes :—

- (a) the customs records ;
- (b) the revenue, judicial and political records.

5. *The customs records.*—The customs records are sub-divided according to the Custom House to which they appertain, viz.—

Agra.		Hodal.
Farrukhabad.		Etawah.

Papers of a general nature.

6. There was in the office of the Commissioner at Agra a quantity of correspondence relating to customs between Government and the Board of Commissioners of so general a nature as to include all the districts in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces that were under the control of the Board of Commissioners. As letters of this nature seemed out of place in the Commissioner's office and as the proceedings and consultations now extant in the record room of the Board of Revenue do not extend to the Customs department, I have, acting under the orders of Government, transferred these customs letters and proceedings to the record room of the Board of Revenue, and they are dealt with in my note on the Board's records.

7. As has already been stated the jurisdictions of the Collectors of Customs were not coterminous with those of the Collectors of Land Revenue, so that, in order to explain the arrangement of the customs records adopted, I give a brief outline of the history of the customs administration under the East India Company.

Under the native administration *radhari* or transit duties were levied on all merchandize that passed through the country, and duties were also levied on goods sold in bazars and gunges. These last the East India Company retained until 1805, when they were abolished and town dues on all articles of commerce were levied instead ; 4 per cent. *ad valorem* was the usual rate of town dues. For the transit duties dues of another nature were substituted. The native *radhari* was in the nature of a toll, a certain rate being raised at each toll barrier per ox load, cart load, &c., without reference to the value of the goods. Toll barriers were erected at certain intervals along the main lines of traffic, at each of which toll was levied, so that the further a consignment travelled the more of these duties it had to pay.

8. Shortly after the acquisition of the Ceded Provinces, Regulation XXXVIII of 1803 was passed with the object of relieving the commerce of the provinces from the vexatious and oppressive *sayer* and *radhari* dues and of levying in their place "regular and defined customs or duties on the imports and exports in these provinces."

By this regulation an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on imports and 2½ per cent. on exports was levied on every article of trade, and Custom Houses were established at every zilla.

9. In addition to these customs and town duties the Honourable Company derived considerable revenue from salt. Regulation XXXIX of 1803 reserved to the East India Company the right of importing and selling foreign salt and manufacturing and selling salt in the Ceded Provinces. This regulation, however, was rescinded by Regulation VI of 1804 under which the Company ceased to import, manufacture and sell salt, but imposed a duty of twelve annas per maund on all salt imported and four annas per maund on all salt exported.

10. The Customs Regulation of 1803 was in force for only a few months. In the following year a regulation was passed (Regulation XI of 1804) which—

- (1) reimposed the transit duties but restricted them to ninety articles, which included cotton piece goods, indigo, sugar, tobacco, ghee, pepper, spices, hides, leather, soap, charcoal, saltpetre, shawls, silk, drugs, furniture, blankets, but not grain, bullion, jewels or articles of European manufacture ;

(2) established the following custom houses :—

District.	Place of Custom House.		Officer in charge.
Gorakhpur ...	...	Gorakhpur ...	Collector of Revenue.
Cawnpore ...	...	Cawnpore ...	Special Collector of Customs.
Allahabad ...	...	Allahabad ...	Deputy Collector under Collector of Customs.
Etawah ...	...	Etawah ...	Ditto ditto.
Farrukhabad ...	...	Farrukhabad ...	Special Collector of Government Customs.
Agra...	...	Agra ...	Deputy Collector under above.
Bareilly ...	...	Bareilly ...	Collector of Revenue.
Moradabad ...	...	Moradabad ...	Ditto.
Aligarh ...	...	Aligarh ...	Ditto.
North Saharanpur ...	...	Saharanpur ...	Collector of Revenue and his head assistant as Deputy Collector of Government Customs and to reside in the station from which the Collector was absent.
South ..	...	Meerut ...	
Bundelkhand...	...	Kalpi ...	

(This regulation did not affect the Custom Houses at Benares and Mirzapur since these were in the Province of Benares and the regulation extended only to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces);

(3) provided for the establishment of *chaukis* on the principal roads, ghats and stations under orders of the Board of Trade at Calcutta subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council.

This regulation further directed that the Collectors of Government Customs be subordinate to the Board of Trade, but in 1807 this control was transferred to the Board of Commissioners created under Regulation X of that year.

11. Regulation XI of 1804 made it the duty of an importer to take out a *rowana* (i.e. a document authorizing him to import or export specified articles. This was granted after payment of duty). Duty would be paid only at the custom houses. It was the business of the *chauki* officers to detain all articles not accompanied by proper *rowanas*.

Goods imported without a *rowana* or imported in larger quantities than that entered in the *rowana* were liable to confiscation.

Collectors of Government Customs (who were not also Collectors of Revenue) were entitled to 5 per cent. commission on their collections and to one-fifth of the value of articles confiscated, the remaining four-fifths being divided equally between the Honourable Company and the informer or seizer.

A collector of customs was entitled to a commission of 5 per cent. on the town duties collected (2½ per cent. if he was also a collector of revenue). In order to secure as much revenue as possible *chaukis* were established at considerable distances from the customs houses. This meant that the officers at the outlying *chaukis* were under very loose control and that they could and did commit corrupt practices with comparatively little fear of detection. "From the darogha to the chaprassi," writes Mr. M. C. Hickie, "from the wholesale dealer to the retail trader, all were leagued in one vast conspiracy against the interests of Government."

This system further entailed great delays in transit, for the merchant had to leave his merchandize at the outpost while he went to the custom house to take out a *rowana*. Hence arose a class of brokers to which references are sometimes made in the records who used to take out *rowanas* for goods likely to be imported, wait with them at the outposts and sell them at a profit to incoming merchants.

12. The unsatisfactory state of affairs led to the formation in 1808 of a Committee of Finance for the revision of the Customs department. As the result of their deliberations Regulation IX of 1810 was passed abolishing all the old customs rules, on the ground that they were defective, obscure, complex, and that the taxes imposed by them were unequally distributed and harassing in the mode of collection.

This regulation abolished seven out of the twelve existing customs houses and left the following :—

Place.			Officer in charge.
Agra	...	...	Collector of Government Customs.
Meerut	...	...	Deputy under above.
Cawnpore	...	...	Collector of Government Customs.
Farrukhabad	...	...	Deputy under above.
Allahabad	...	...	Ditto.
Benares	...	...	Collector of Government Customs.
Mirzapur	...	...	Deputy under above.

The deputies were always covenanted civil servants.

Regulation IX of 1810 enacted that, to avoid undue hardship, no *chaukis* were to be at a greater distance than four miles from any Custom House, except in the case of those at Agra and Meerut or “under any other Collector of Customs for any special reason or purpose which shall be reported to the Board of Revenue or Commissioners.” These exceptions were made, in the words of the regulation, “for the security of the public revenue derived from the article of salt in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces and for preventing the clandestine conveyance of shawls through those provinces to any foreign territory.”

12A. In 1812 custom houses were established at Bareilly and Ghazipur.

In 1813 the Custom House at Mirzapur was made the principal custom house in the province of Benares and those at Benares and Ghazipur made subordinate to it.

In 1814 a custom house was established at Saharanpur.

In 1823 (Regulation V of 1823) five custom houses were established in the Delhi territory at Delhi, Hansi, Hissar, Panipat and Gurgaon.

13. The efficiency of the Customs department left much to be desired and in 1826 the Board of Revenue at Allahabad suggested that the control of the custom houses in the Western Provinces should be transferred from them to the Board of Customs at Calcutta on the ground that “their time was fully occupied with matters belonging more especially to the Revenue department, that by adopting the proposed measure, not only would an uniform system of arrangement and management be introduced which could not fail to be beneficial to the public interest, but more attention would be paid to subjects which it now fell within their province to discuss without always having leisure or means in their power to do them justice.”

As a result of this, Regulation IV of 1826 was enacted which transferred from the Board of Revenue to the Board of Customs the control of the Customs department of the Western Provinces, excepting cases involving penalty for breach of the Customs laws, and these continued to go to the Board of Revenue. Meanwhile the Collector of Customs at Agra had long been pointing out the defective arrangement of the *chaukis* under his jurisdiction, and in 1827 his proposals for a double line of *chaukis*—one on the Bhartpur, Dholpur and Gwalior frontier and the other along the Jumna—were brought into effect. When Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed by Regulation I of 1829 they took over from the Board of Revenue the duty of deciding the penalty in cases of breach of the law.

14. Regulation I of 1833 retransferred the control of the Customs in the North-Western Provinces from the Board of Customs to the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

Meanwhile Mr. G. H. Smith, Deputy Collector of Customs at Meerut, had made strong representations of the “utter rottenness” of the existing system of customs administration. The result was that Sir Charles (then Mr.) Trevelyan was asked to report on the inland customs and town duties. As the result of his report transit duties were abolished in 1833 and in their place a customs line was established on the frontier along which duties on imports were levied on their

arrival, and a second line was formed, as a check on the first one, along the Jumna. Both lines were placed in charge of a single European patrol. The old *chaukis* were abolished and in their stead new posts were established along each line, forming thus a double cordon. The new system rendered useless the Customs Houses at Meerut, Bareilly, Cawnpore and Farrukhabad, but these were not abolished till 1835.

15. In 1834 Mr. G. H. Smith was appointed Collector of Customs in charge of the line from the hills to Muttra. His headquarters were at Delhi. He had deputies stationed at Hodal and Saharanpur. He was constantly on tour and of course all confiscations of contraband goods were made on the *east* of the customs line along the frontier, and the cases had to be sent to the Commissioners of the Agra and Meerut divisions for the adjudication of penalties: hence the records of the Hodal and Delhi Custom Houses properly belong to these provinces and not to the Punjab. Mr. Smith was sometimes called Collector of Government Customs and at others Commissioner of Government Customs. In the same year Mr. Blunt was appointed Collector of Government Customs at Agra to superintend the patrol and preventive establishment on that part of the customs line south of Muttra with the object of suppressing the extensive system of smuggling that prevailed in the Agra district.

Act XVI of 1836 legalized the frontier line which had been established two years previously and reduced the number of dutiable articles to six—salt, shawls, cotton pieces, sugar, tobacco and iron. Other additions were subsequently made.

16. In 1843 another great change in the system of customs administration was made by Regulation XIV of 1843. This regulation exempted every article from duty except salt, sugar and cotton. This regulation was passed at the instance of Mr. Smith, Commissioner of Government Customs, who had for some time maintained that if the tax on salt were raised and properly collected it would yield all the revenue required. Sugar and cotton were retained on the tariff as a precautionary measure. The salt duty amounted to Rs. 2 per maund on salt imported and an extra Re. 1 per maund on salt transmitted east of Allahabad.

The Act abolished the double line of *chaukis* and concentrated the whole customs establishment along a single frontier cordon. Assistant patrols were appointed. The line was divided into beats. Goods could only be passed at the open *chaukis*; between these some close, or preventive, *chaukis* were established and thus a complete cordon was preserved.

17. Act XIV of 1843 did not itself give the location of the customs houses but merely empowered the Local Government to issue rules determining the places and method of collecting duties. Such rules were published in the *Government of Agra Gazette* of 15th February 1844. They ordered "that custom houses for entering the exports and imports and for receiving the duties authorized by the Act shall be established at Sirsa, Hansi, Delhi, Kurnaul, Horul, Agra, Kalpi, Rajapur, Allahabad and Mirzapur, the first six forming the first or Delhi division of customs and the last four the second or Mirzapur division of customs."

Two collectors (or commissioners) of customs were appointed one for each division—each of the other custom houses was placed in charge of a deputy collector.

In 1855 the direction of the salt line (as it came to be called) was changed in order to include Saugor, the Narbada territory and eastern Bundelkhand, and fresh custom houses were established at Jhansi, Saugor and Hoshangabad.

18. From the above brief outline it will be seen that Regulation XI of 1804 established three custom houses in the territory that forms the present Agra division, viz. those at Agra, Farrukhabad and Etawah. Regulation IX of 1810 abolished the Etawah Customs House. Of the early records very few have been preserved, so that there are no existing records of the old Etawah Custom House.

The early customs records, therefore, are confined to the Agra and Farrukhabad Custom Houses.

Until 1826 the Board of Revenue in the Western Province had complete control of the Customs department, and, as the customs records in the Board's office are very meagre, the records prior to 1826 in the Commissioner's office (which consist of original letters received by the Board and office copies of letters issued) contain nearly all the existing correspondence regarding the customs revenue of these provinces.

Those relating solely to the Agra or Farrukhabad Custom Houses have been retained at Agra, while those of a general nature have been removed to the record room of the Board of Revenue under orders of Government.

As we have seen, in 1826 the control of the customs was transferred from the Revenue Board to the Board of Customs at Fort William. The former, however, retained their jurisdiction in cases involving penalty for breach of Customs laws, and also retained control of "all matters of detail connected with the manufacture and general management of the salt concerns at Noh." From this it follows that the records from 1826 to 1829 being confined only to this branch of the customs jurisdiction, are of considerably less interest and importance than the earlier records.

In 1829 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed, and, as we have seen, these took over from the Board of Revenue the duty of determining the penalty in cases of confiscation, and, as they formed the channel of communication between the Collectors of Government Customs and the Board of Customs, the Agra customs records after 1829 again became of greater interest.

Act XIV of 1843, by appointing two Commissioners or Collectors of Government Customs who controlled the various custom house officers, relieved the Commissioner of Revenue of the greater part of his Customs duties. At first there was some clash of authority between the Commissioner of Customs and the Commissioner of Revenue. As a result of this the Commissioner of Government Customs made a reference to Government, and Government replied in a letter dated the 22nd March 1843, saying "In the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor's opinion the jurisdiction of the Commissioner (of Revenue) extends only to passing judgment upon cases of seizure, and that these officers have no power of general control over the subordinate authorities in the Customs department." Hence from that year onwards the customs records in the office of the Commissioner of Agra have little or no interest, being confined to requests of the various deputy collectors of customs to confiscate smuggled goods and levy penalties and the Commissioner's replies thereto in a stereotyped form. Accordingly I have destroyed fully 90 per cent. of the customs records between the years 1845 and 1857, merely retaining about 10 per cent. of the letters as samples of the manner in which the work of the department was carried on.

19. The details of the customs records now in the office of the Commissioner of the Agra division are as follows :—

Agra Custom House :—

Letters received by the Board or the Commissioner from 1808	
to 1857	 12 volumes.
Letters issued by the Board or the Commissioner from 1809	
to 1857	 5 "

Farrukhabad Custom House.—These records were arranged by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst in one series consisting of nine volumes. The series dates from 3rd July 1810, and ends with a letter dated the 4th January 1852. There are, however, numerous breaks in the series.

As we have seen, the regular Custom House at Farrukhabad was abolished in 1835 so that the customs records proper end with that year. The few letters of the years 1845, 1847, 1848 and 1852 are addressed to the Collector of Revenue and relate to salt revenue.

Practically all the records have been listed in the printed list of Farrukhabad records prepared under Mr. Dewhurst's supervision.

The customs records of the other custom houses have not been listed, but their general nature is indicated by the Farrukhabad list.

Hodal Custom House.—These fall into two series:—

Letters received from the officer in charge for the period 1835 to 1857	...	...	...	...	4 volumes.
Letters issued to the officer in charge for the period 1835 to 1856	...	...	...	...	1 volume.

Etawah Custom House.—The Etawah customs records are few in number and have all been placed in one guard book.

The correspondence covers the period 1810 to 1829. The letters of 1810 include a few from the Commercial Resident of Etawah and Kalpi. The remaining letters are from the Collector of Revenue, as Regulation IX of 1810 abolished the regular custom house at Etawah.

Customs correspondence of a general nature and correspondence with the Collector or Commissioner of Customs on the North-West Frontier.—These fall into three series:—

(1) Customs circulars received by the Commissioner	...	1 volume.
(2) " letters " " " " " " "	...	1 "
(3) " " issued " " " " " "	...	1 "

20. *The revenue, judicial and political records.*—These have been divided into—

- (1) records of a general nature appertaining to the whole division ;
- (2) records relating exclusively to particular districts in the division, i.e. appertaining to—

(1) the Agra district,	(4) the Etah district,
(2) " Etawah "	(5) " Mainpuri "
(3) " Muttra "	(6) " Farrukhabad "

21. The general papers have been classified as follows:—

(1) *Revenue.*

(a) Correspondence with Government—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	...	} 1 volume.
(ii) " issued	...	...	...	...	

(b) Correspondence with Board of Revenue—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	...	} 1 volume.
(ii) " issued	...	...	...	...	

(c) Miscellaneous correspondence—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	...	} 1 volume.
(ii) " issued	...	...	...	...	

(d) Revenue circulars—

(i) Received	...	...	...	...	3 volumes.
(ii) Issued	...	...	...	...	1 volume.

(2) *Judicial.*

(a) Correspondence with Government—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	...	3 volumes.
(ii) " issued	...	...	...	...	2 "
(iii) Circulars received	...	...	...	...	4 "

(b) Correspondence with the Nizam Adawlut—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	...	1 volume.
(ii) " issued	...	...	...	...	3 volumes.
(iii) Circulars received	...	...	...	...	2 "

(c) Miscellaneous correspondence—

(i) Letters received	...	...	...	...	} 1 volume.
(ii) " issued	...	...	...	...	

(3) *Political.*

Letters received by the Agent to the Governor General ... 3 volumes.

Also a volume of letters relating to the Nawab of Farrukhabad which I brought in from Farrukhabad. These letters relate to the period 1810 to 1820.

22. The revenue papers of a general nature in the Commissioner's office include some correspondence between Government and the Board of Commissioners

of so general a nature as to deal with all the districts in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. As these seemed out of place in the Commissioner's office and as the correspondence is embodied in the volumes of proceedings in the Board's office, I have, under the orders of Government, transferred these letters to the record room of the Civil Secretariat at Allahabad.

23. It is worthy of note that at the time of the constitution of the office of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit the territory comprising roughly the present Agra division and the Aligarh district was formed into two Commissionerships, viz. :—

The second or Agra division which included the Agra, Aligarh and Saidabad districts.

The third or Farrukhabad division which comprised the Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Sirhpura and Etawah districts.

The two offices were not held by the same person. Mr. Moore was the first Commissioner of the second division, and Mr. Newnham the first Commissioner of the third division. Thus the early records contain the correspondence of both officers. That relating to the Aligarh district I have had removed to the record room of the Commissioner of Meerut. I have done likewise with all duplicate circulars received by these Commissioners.

The amalgamation of the two divisions took place early in 1838 : the records do not reveal the exact date. There is, however, a letter dated the 29th April 1838 from the Commissioner of the Agra division to the printer of the *Calcutta Gazette* requesting him to discontinue forwarding a copy of the gazette to the Commissioner at Farrukhabad because the two commissionerships have been united and the office of the new commissionership is situated at Agra.

24. The papers of a general nature are of considerable interest from an historical point of view.

The revenue correspondence suffices to give a fairly complete outline of the revenue history of the division and indeed of the province generally.

As the commissioner was also superintendent of police the judicial records include annual police reports for the division which set forth in considerable detail the history of crime, the state of the roads, and other judicial matters.

The political records are somewhat scanty. They relate chiefly to the affairs of the Nawabs of Farrukhabad. It is worthy of note that the Political Agent to the Governor General was not invariably the Commissioner of the division : the office was sometimes held by the Judge of Farrukhabad.

25. The records appertaining to each district (except those of Farrukhabad which were arranged by Mr. Dewhurst) have been divided into four series :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| (1) Revenue letters received | ... | } by the Commissioner. |
| (2) " " issued | ... | |
| (3) Judicial " received | ... | |
| (4) " " issued | ... | |

In the case of the Agra district I have made up into files some of the correspondence which appears to be of exceptional interest.

26. As stated above, the classification of the records according to districts proved a matter of some little difficulty on account of the great changes that have taken place in the names and boundaries of the various districts which constitute the Agra division. Under the paragraphs dealing with each district I have endeavoured to set forth concisely the more important territorial changes undergone by each.

The records which have been pasted in guard books are what remain after careful weeding, in the course of which were destroyed everything of no value whatever, but nothing that can have value for either the administrator or the historian. The majority of the records appertaining to the Farrukhabad district have been listed in the printed list prepared by Mr. Dewhurst. There are no lists

of the records of the remaining districts, but the Farrukhabad district lists suffice to show the general nature of the records appertaining to the other five districts.

Speaking generally, the revenue records consist largely of revenue statements, e.g. *hal tauzis*, statements of outstanding balances, work done by the various revenue officers, lands sold for arrears of revenue, compensation statements of land taken up for special purposes, &c. The judicial records consist largely of statistics of crime.

27. *The records appertaining to the Agra district.*—The records of the Agra district are more interesting and more voluminous than those relating to any other district in the division; and as the area of the Agra district has undergone fewer changes than that of some of the other districts in the division, the arrangement of the records has been comparatively easy. The only important territorial change made in the Agra district was the transfer of the parganas of Muttra, Kosi and Chhata to the Muttra district in 1832. The records prior to 1832 of the above three tahsils are to be found among the records appertaining to the Agra district.

As the correspondence relating to the Taj, Fatehpur-Sikri, Sikandra, &c., appeared to be of exceptional interest, I have separated this from the ordinary judicial and revenue series.

28. The Agra records fall into eleven series:—

Series I.—Revenue letters received by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1807 to 1857.—These consist of two *bastas* of unbound papers* and fifteen guard books.

Series II.—Revenue letters issued by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1807 to 1857.—This series consists of one *basta* of unbound papers and three guard books.

The records of series I and II for the year 1840 contain a number of letters relating to the settlement made at that time by Mr. Mansell, the Collector.

Series III.—Judicial letters received by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1822 to 1857.—Twenty volumes.

Series IV.—Judicial letters issued by the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner, 1822 to 1857.—Eight volumes.

The judicial records prior to 1828 are meagre and relate exclusively to the *chaukidari* tax. The letters are addressed to the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces. This official ceased to exist in 1829, his duties being undertaken by the various Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. The records of the year 1838 are of considerable interest as showing in great detail how the fearful famine of that year was fought. So great was the distress in the Agra district that at one time nearly 100,000 souls were employed on relief works.

Series V.—Correspondence relating to the Taj buildings and establishment.—One volume.

Series VI.—Correspondence between the Commissioner and the Local Agents appointed under Regulation XIX of 1810, and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees.—Six volumes, i.e. four volumes of letters received by the Commissioner, two volumes of letters issued by the Commissioner. This correspondence relates largely to nazul land, roads, bridges, ferries, dispensaries, mosques, public gardens, &c., of Agra. The file should prove useful to the nazul officer and the municipal board.

Series VII.—Correspondence relating to the Fort at Agra.—One volume.

Series VIII.—Correspondence relating to the gardens and buildings at Sikandra.—One volume.

Series IX.—Correspondence relating to the Cotton Farm at Agra.—One volume.

*As the correspondence prior to March 1, 1829, is all contained in the bound volumes of proceedings in the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, it has not been deemed necessary to incur the expense of pasting these in guard books.

Series X.—Correspondence relating to the Itimad-ud-daulah.—One volume.

Series XI.—Correspondence relating to the endowment and Khadims of the Fatehpur-Sikri Durgah.—One volume.

29. *The records appertaining to the Muttra district.*—Prior to 1824 the parganas that compose the present Muttra district were distributed between the Agra and the Aligarh districts. Those to the west of the Jumna which include Muttra and Gobardhan formed part of the Agra district, while those to the east of the Jumna belonged to the Aligarh district.

On 11th March 1815 parganas Sadabad, Mahaban, Raya, Sonai and Sahpan and others were consolidated into a sub-division of the Aligarh district and placed under Mr. Boulderson, with head quarters at Sadabad. Mr. Boulderson corresponded direct with the Board of Revenue and was styled an Assistant on deputation. His duties were chiefly confined to settlement operations. The following year some changes were made in the area under his jurisdiction. The Muttra records contain a number of letters written to and by Mr. Boulderson in the year 1815. But there is not a single letter extant of the period 1816 to 1823.

In 1824, when considerable territorial changes were made in the Conquered Provinces, the following parganas of the Aligarh district were made into a separate Collectorate, with head quarters at Sadabad: Sadabad, Sikandra Rao, Mahaban, Mat, Sonai, Raya, Jalesar.

It will be observed that these parganas (except for Jalesar and Sikandra Rao) are roughly equivalent to that portion of the present Muttra district which is situated east of the Jumna. Thus the present Muttra district may be said to have arisen in 1824, but it was not until 1832 that it assumed anything like its present form. In that year the parganas now known as Muttra, Kosi and Chhata were added to the district from Agra and the head quarters transferred from Sadabad to Muttra.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that the records prior to 1832 dealing with Muttra, Gobardhan and other parts west of the Jumna must be looked for, not among the records of the Muttra, but among those of the Agra district. The records of the old Sadabad district that exist in the Commissioner's office are not very voluminous and relate only to the revenue administration.

The Muttra records from 1832 onwards are neither voluminous nor of much importance. The papers dealing with the famine of 1838 seem to be the only ones of any general interest.

30. From the foregoing it will be apparent that the Muttra records fall naturally into three classes:—

- (1) Correspondence of Mr. Boulderson on deputation in 1815.
- (2) „ the Collector of Sadabad from 1824 to 1831.

The above are tied up between file boards in *bastas*.

- (3) Correspondence with the Magistrate and Collector of Muttra from 1852 to 1857.

This has been divided into four series:—

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|------------|
| (1) | Letters issued to the Magistrate, 1832 to 1857 | ... | ... | 1 volume. |
| (2) | „ received from the Magistrate, 1832 to 1857 | ... | ... | 9 volumes. |
| (3) | „ issued to the Collector, 1833 to 1857 | ... | ... | 1 volume. |
| (4) | „ received from the Collector, 1833 to 1857 (none of 1850) | 10 | ... | volumes. |

31. *The records appertaining to the Etawah district.*—At the first acquisition of the territory the area placed under the Collector of Etawah was very large comprising as it did the greater portions of the present districts of Mainpuri, Etawah and Etah and portions of the districts of Agra, Muttra, Aligarh and Cawnpore. His head quarters were at Mainpuri.

Between 1803 and 1818 several transfers of territory were effected between Etawah and the adjoining districts with the object of making the Etawah jurisdiction more compact.

In 1814 Mr. Calvert was placed in charge of certain parganas of the district and his head quarters were fixed at Kasganj. Mr. Calvert's deputation appears to have lasted about two years.

32. In 1824 the Etawah district was broken up into four separate Collectorate jurisdictions, viz. the collectorship of Etawah with head quarters at Mainpuri, and the sub-collectorships of Etawah, Bela and Sirhpura.

The three sub-collectors, although they corresponded direct with the Board of Revenue, were in some respects subordinate to the neighbouring Collectors. The Collector of Etawah (Mainpuri) superintended the Sub-Collector of Etawah, while the Collector of Farrukhabad exercised a certain amount of control over the Sub-Collectors at Bela and Sirhpura.

The Collector, whose head quarters had all along been at Mainpuri, was then, and for some years continued to be, styled the Collector of Etawah, although the Etawah parganas were no longer in his district. For this reason I have, from the date of the formation of the Etawah sub-division, included the correspondence of the Collector of Etawah (Mainpuri) in the records appertaining to the Mainpuri district.

33. In 1837 there was another general rearrangement of the jurisdiction of the Conquered Provinces which resulted in the disappearance of the Bela Sub-Collectorate from March 1, 1837, and the raising of the Sub-Collector of Etawah to the status of a Collector.

The resolution of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces effecting these changes is dated the 12th December 1836 and runs:—

"1. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to sanction the formation of a new district comprising the sub-collectorships and joint magistracies of Bela and Etawah, and a portion of the present district of Cawnpore, the following resolution is here recorded:—

"2. Etawah is to be the principal station of the new district and the district is to be called the district of Etawah.

"3. The district of which Mynpooree is the principal station, with the annexations that will now be made to it, is to be designated the district of Mynpooree.

"4. The limits of the districts of Cawnpore, Futteghur, Suheswan and Allyghur will be modified according to the sketch attached to the resolution.

* * * * *

"6. * * * A civil and sessions judge, a collector and magistrate and a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector will be appointed for the new district."

From 1837 onwards there has not been any very considerable change in the area of the Etawah district.

34. Thus the Etawah records fall into four classes—

- (1) *The records of the old Etawah district*, which included the present Etawah, Etah and Mainpuri districts, in addition to other territory.

These records date from 1810. They are tied up in file boards and are placed in a single *basta*. They consist of a large number of revenue letters relating to the district, issued and received by the Board of Commissioners.

There are no judicial letters of the period 1810 to 1824.

- (2) *The records of the Etawah sub-division, 1824 to 1837.*—These consist of five volumes:—

Revenue letters received, 1824 to 1836 ...	...	... 2 volumes.
" issued, 1824 to 1836 ...	...	... 1 volume.
Judicial letters received, 1830 to 1836 ...	...	... 1 "
" issued, 1829 to 1836 ...	...	... 1 "

- (3) *The records of the Bela sub-division, 1824 to 1837.*—Six volumes:—

Revenue letters received, 1825 to 1837 ...	...	... 3 volumes.
" issued, 1825 to 1837 ...	...	... 1 "
Judicial letters received, 1830 to 1836 ...	...	... 1 "
" issued, 1826 to 1836 ...	...	... 1 "

(4) *The records of the modern Etawah district, formed on March 1, 1837, by the union of the Etawah and Bela sub-divisions :—*

Revenue letters received, 1836 to 1857	...	...	...	15 volumes.
" issued, 1837 to 1857	...	...	...	2 "
" statements...	...	...	...	4 "
Judicial letters received, 1837 to 1857	...	...	...	16 "
" issued, 1837 to 1857	...	...	...	2 "

The revenue series include some correspondence of the years 1840 and 1841 of Mr. Gubbins who conducted the settlement. The four volumes of revenue statements consist of—

(a) statements of arrears of revenue for the years 1845-6 and 1846-7 ;

(b) " summarily settled estates, 1845.

There are no revenue records for the year 1848.

The judicial series include voluminous correspondence between the Road and Ferry Fund Committees and the Commissioner. Among the judicial papers of 1857 is a letter from Mr. A. O. Hume, the Magistrate and Collector, describing the measures taken by him to protect Etawah from the mutineers.

35. *The records appertaining to the Etah district.*—These are not voluminous as the district was never of much importance and for a long time was completely merged in the neighbouring districts. In order to explain the arrangement of the Etah records I give a short history of the district. When the territory was ceded to the British in 1803 the Etah district did not exist as such. The land which now forms it was distributed between the districts of Etawah, Farrukhabad, Aligarh and Moradabad. This arrangement left the parganas which now make up the Etah district a long distance from head quarters, so far indeed that (*vide Etah Gazetteer*) "as early as 1811, it was found necessary to place a European officer at Patiali with criminal jurisdiction over the surrounding parganas."

There are no records of this officer in the Commissioner's office. There exists some correspondence of the years 1814 and 1815 between the Board of Commissioners and Mr. Calvert, assistant on deputation at Kasganj. "In 1816," writes Mr. Neave (*Etah Gazetteer*, page 104), "the head quarters of the sub-division were moved from Patiali to Sirhpura and were placed under charge of Mr. Calvert, at that time the Assistant Secretary to the Board of Commissioners . . . In 1824 Etawah was distributed among the Collectorate of Mainpuri, and the three Sub-Collectorates of Etawah, Bela and Sirhpura, about half the present district, falling to the last sub-division."

There are in the Commissioner's office no records of the Sirhpura sub-division relating to the period 1816 to 1823. "In 1824," continues Mr. Neave, "Mr. Herbert was appointed Deputy Collector of Sirhpura and, in addition to the special magisterial powers that he possessed for the suppression of dacoity and highway robberies, was also invested with the revenue jurisdiction and received charge of the parganas of Sirhpura and Sahawar from Mr. Swetenham and of Etah Sakit, &c., from the Collector of Etawah. He made Patiali his head quarters."

Mr. Herbert was succeeded by Mr. Turner, who again gave over charge to Mr. Newnham in 1826.

None of the correspondence of Mr. Herbert has been preserved in the Commissioner's office, but there are a number of revenue letters written to and by Mr. Turner, the earliest being dated 12th April 1824. No letters exist of the years 1826 and 1827.

"In 1827," writes Neave, "the parganas of Bilram, &c., were transferred from Sahaswan (Budaun) to Sirhpura, and during the same year the head quarters were removed to Fatehgarh. In 1828 the special magisterial powers were withdrawn, but the revenue jurisdiction remained separate until 1837, when Patiali was attached to the Azamnagar tahsil in the Farrukhabad district, the Sahaswan parganas were restored to the Budaun district, and the Etawah parganas were given to Mainpuri."

There exist in the Commissioner's office a few Sirhpura records of 1838, the earliest of which is dated the 23rd August 1838 and signed by Mr. Lindsay, Sub-Collector. There are one or two letters of 1829 signed by Mr. Lindsay. There are none of 1830. In 1831 we find Mr. Horne in charge and he styles himself "Principal Assistant, Sirhpura Sub-Collector's office," and this title is retained till 1835 when there is a break in the records. From 1837 to 1845 the Sirhpura sub-division was, as we have seen, merged in the Farrukhabad district and there are in consequence no separate records for those years.

"When the special officer was withdrawn," continues Neave, "the Ahirs and Aheriyas at once recommenced their old habits of plunder and armed resistance, and dacoities organized by one Kanhsuya, an Ahir from the Jumna ravines in the Mainpuri district, became so frequent that it was again found necessary to make special arrangements for the preservation of the public peace in the tract. The southern and central parganas were still covered with *dhak* jungle and were studded with mud forts surrounded with moats and protected by fences of bamboo. The landholders were a turbulent and fearless race, who still preserved recollections of the days when it was considered a mark of disrespect to call for the revenue without some show of force accompanying the demand. Accordingly a separate charge was formed on the 26th April 1845 to which Mr. Wynyard was appointed as deputy collector and joint magistrate.

The sub-division now comprised tahsil Azamnagar, containing parganas Barma, Azamnagar and Patiali, from the Farrukhabad district; tahsil Sakit, including pargana Sakit; Sirhpura, Sahawar-Karsana; Etah and Sonhar, from the Mainpuri district, and tahsil Kasganj, comprising parganas Bilram, Soron, Faizpur, Badaria, Aulai and Nidhpur from Budaun. In 1847 the deputy collector was made subordinate to the Collectors of the several districts from which the parganas placed under his care had been taken, to the extent that the Patiali revenue accounts had to be sent up through these Collectors. From 1850 onwards the deputy collector again dealt directly with the Commissioner.

Towards the end of 1852, when Mr. F. O. Mayne was deputy collector and joint magistrate, the head quarters were transferred from Patiali to Etah on the Grand Trunk Road, and from that date the district has borne the name of Etah. In 1856 parganas Marehra and Pachlana were received from Aligarh."

36. Thus the Etah records fall into four classes :—

- | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| (i) Revenue correspondence of Mr. Calvert on deputation at Kasganj, 1814 and 1815 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 volume. |
| (ii) Revenue correspondence of the Sirhpura sub-collectorate, 1824 to 1835 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 volumes. |
| (iii) Revenue and judicial correspondence of the Patiali sub-collectorate and joint magistracy, 1846 to 1852 (October) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 volume. |
| (iv) Revenue and judicial correspondence of the Etah sub-collectorate and joint magistracy, 1852 (November) to 1857 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 volumes, i.e. 2 volumes judicial correspondence and 2 volumes revenue correspondence. |

37. *The records appertaining to the Mainpuri district.*—Although from the date of the acquisition of the territory a Collector has always been stationed at Mainpuri, the Mainpuri district can scarcely be said to have come into existence before 1824 when the old district of which Mainpuri was the head quarters was split up into the Mainpuri and other collectorate jurisdictions. Even after that the Collector of Mainpuri was for some years styled the Collector of Etawah, and this explains why it is that the earlier Mainpuri records are all addressed to the Collector or the Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

It is worthy of note, however, that on April 1, 1815, Mr. W. H. Valpy, an assistant on deputation, was placed in exclusive charge of the Shikohabad and neighbouring parganas.

38. The Mainpuri revenue records do not contain anything of great importance. In addition to the usual revenue records they include a few statements of

rainfall and some lists of current prices, but these are too meagre to possess much statistical value.

Among the records are a number of letters relating to the settlement made in 1839 and 1840 by Mr. Edmonstone.

The judicial records are of greater general interest than the revenue ones; as in the case of the other districts they contain some statistics relating to the famine of 1838.

They include voluminous correspondence between the Commissioner and the Road and Ferry Fund Committees. They further include some information regarding the chaukidari system, and a few interesting papers relating to female infanticide which, as will be remembered, was very prevalent among the Chauhan Thakurs of Mainpuri.

39. The records fall into four series :—

(i) Revenue letters received, 1824 to 1857	...	...	16 volumes.
(ii) " issued, 1824 to 1856	...	...	3 "
(iii) Judicial " received, 1829 to 1857	...	...	14 "
(iv) " issued, 1829 to 1857	...	...	3 "

40. *The records appertaining to the Farrukhabad district.*—These records were arranged under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst in 1904. In his report dated the 13th April 1904 he writes: "The whole of the Farrukhabad records, after being weeded by me, have been bound together, making a series of forty-seven volumes. Twenty-one volumes comprise the revenue records of the years from 1809 to 1857, the only year the papers of which are not forthcoming being 1810. The judicial records begin from the year 1829, and form an unbroken series up to the mutiny, filling seventeen volumes. The remaining nine volumes consist of records connected with the Customs department, commencing from the year 1810 and terminating in the year 1853, but the series is broken in several places, as no papers exist for the years 1811, 1822, 1823, 1829, 1836 and 1844 inclusive and 1849 to 1852 inclusive. Printed lists of the contents of these forty-seven volumes are in course of preparation."

It will be observed that under the arrangement above described the letters issued and received have been pasted together in one series, so that the Farrukhabad revenue and judicial records form one series each instead of two as is the case with the records relating to the other districts of the division.

41. There are thus two series of Farrukhabad records :—

<i>Series I.</i> —Revenue correspondence from April 22, 1809 to 1857	...	21 volumes.
<i>II.</i> —Judicial correspondence from 2nd March 1829 to 1857	...	17 "

42. As the jurisdiction of the Collector of Government Customs at Farrukhabad was not coterminous with that of the magistrate and collector, I have placed the Farrukhabad Customs records along with the other customs records and have noted upon them in that connection.

43. Among the records of the other districts of the division I came upon a number relating to Farrukhabad. Having weeded out the unimportant documents, I pasted those that remained in their proper places in the guard books made up under Mr. Dewhurst's orders. These documents of course do not appear in the printed lists, but they form only a small percentage of the whole.

Thus practically all the Farrukhabad records have been listed and the printed lists are of value, not only in facilitating reference to the Farrukhabad records, but as showing generally the nature of the records in the Commissioner's office.

Unfortunately the guard books of the records appertaining to the Farrukhabad district were rather hurriedly made up, with the result that several of the letters are misplaced: revenue letters sometimes being placed in the customs volumes, &c., and occasionally a document relating to another district occurs in a Farrukhabad volume.

The correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General relating to the Nawab of Farrukhabad is to be found among the political correspondence of a general nature.

44. Table showing the contents of the bastas of pre-mutiny records:—

Number of basta.	Contents.
(1 to 5) <i>Correspondence of a general nature.</i>	
1.	One volume of revenue letters to and from Government. Two volumes " " Board of Revenue. One volume of miscellaneous revenue correspondence. One " revenue circulars issued by the Commissioner,
2.	Three volumes Four " political correspondence. " "
3.	Three volumes of judicial letters received from Government. " " " " issued to Government.
4.	Four " " circulars from Government. One volume of miscellaneous judicial letters received. " " " " issued.
5.	Six volumes of letters and circulars from and to the Nizamut Adawlut.
(6 to 17) <i>Correspondence relating to the Agra district.</i>	
6.	Revenue letters issued by Board of Commissioners between ... 1810 and 1829. " received " " " ... 1809 " 1816.
7.	" " " " " ... 1817 " 1829.
8.	Six volumes of revenue letters received ... 1829 to 1845.
9.	" " " " " ... 1846 " 1855.
10.	Three " " " " issued ... 1855 " 1857. " " " " " ... 1829 " 1857.
11.	Five " judicial " received ... 1822 " 1838.
12.	" " " " " ... 1838 " 1843.
13.	" " " " " ... 1844 " 1852.
14.	" " " " " ... 1853 " 1857.
15.	Eight " " " issued ... 1829 " 1857.
16.	Six " of correspondence relating to the city of Agra.
17.	" " containing files relating to— The Taj Mahal. Agra Fort. Fatehpur-Sikri. Sikandra. Etimad-ud-daula. Agra cotton farm.
(18 to 23) <i>Correspondence relating to the Mainpuri district.</i>	
18.	Six volumes of revenue letters received ... 1824 to 1841.
19.	" " " " " ... 1842 " 1854.
20.	Four " " " " issued ... 1854 " 1857. Two " " " " issued ... 1824 " 1856.
21.	Five " judicial " received ... 1829 " 1841.
22.	Six " " " " " ... 1841 " 1853.
23.	Three " " " " issued ... 1883 " 1857. " " " " " ... 1829 " 1857.
(24) <i>Correspondence relating to the Etah district.</i>	
24.	Eight volumes of correspondence.
(25 to 28) <i>Correspondence relating to the Muttra district.</i>	
25.	Correspondence between the Board of Commissioners and (1) Mr. Boulderson on deputation, (2) The Collector of Saidabad. Five volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Muttra. 1833 to 1849.
26.	Five volumes of revenue letters received ... 1851 " 1857. One volume " " issued ... 1833 " 1856.
27.	Five volumes of judicial " received ... 1892 " 1844.
28.	Four " " " " issued ... 1844 " 1857. One volume of " " " issued ... 1832 " 1856.
(29 to 37) <i>Correspondence relating to the Etawah district.</i>	
29.	Loose revenue correspondence of the old Etawah district ... 1810 to 1820.
30.	Five volumes of revenue and judicial correspondence of the Etawah sub-division. 1824 " 1837.
31.	Six volumes of revenue and judicial correspondence of the Bela sub-division. 1824 " 1837.
32.	Six volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Etawah. 1836 " 1847.
33.	Six volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Etawah. 1847 " 1854.
34.	Three volumes of revenue letters received from the Collector of Etawah. 1854 " 1857. Two volumes of revenue letters issued to the Collector of Etawah 1837 " 1857. Four volumes of revenue statements.

35.	Six	volumes of judicial letters received	...	...	...	1837 to 1844.
36.	"	"	"	"	...	1845 ,, 1858.
37.	{	Four	"	"	"	1854 ,, 1857.
		Two	"	"	issued	1837 ,, 1857.
(38 to 43) <i>Correspondence relating to the Farrukhabad district.</i>						
38.	Seven	volumes of revenue correspondence	...	...	...	1809 to 1825.
39.	"	"	"	"	...	1825 ,, 1841.
40.	"	"	"	"	...	1842 ,, 1857.
41.	Six	"	judicial	"	...	1829 ,, 1838.
42.	"	"	"	"	...	1838 ,, 1850.
43.	Five	"	"	"	...	1850 ,, 1857

(44 to 48) *Customs correspondence.*

44.	Six volumes of letters received from the Collector of Customs,	1808 to 1831.
	Agra.	
45.	Six volumes of letters received from the Collector of Customs,	1832 ,, 1857.
	Agra.	
46.	{ Five volumes of letters issued to the Collector of Customs, Agra...	1809 ,, 1857.
	{ One volume of correspondence with Collector of Customs, Etawah.	
47.	{ Five volume	" " Deputy Collector of Customs, Hodal.
	{ Three " " " of a general nature.	
48.	Nine " " " with Farrukhabad Custom House...	1810 ,, 1852.

II.—THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, AGRA.

45. All the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Collector of Agra appear to have been destroyed, save a few settlement registers, a bill book for the period 1853 to 1863, a register of political and charitable pensions, and a guard book containing some files (which have been listed) relating to the Taj and other public buildings at Agra.

III.—THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MAINPURI.

46. The records at Mainpuri were all destroyed in the mutiny. There are, however, some original accounts of the rising of 1857 at Mainpuri by eye-witnesses. These I have pasted in a guard book.

IV.—THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, ETAWAH.

47. The Etawah district records were supposed all to have been destroyed by the mutineers. In November 1858 Mr. A. O. Hume wrote: "The entire records of my sudder office, English and vernacular, have been destroyed—a selection of the most valuable of these escaped for a time, it is true, but they too ultimately perished."

That two files of pre-mutiny records and the *Government of Agra Gazette* for the year 1854 still exist at Etawah must be due to the fact that they happened to be in the possession of some official at the time the record room was destroyed.

The two existing files are—

- (1) a settlement file of the years 1821 and 1822 including a printed extract from the memorandum prepared on May 1st, 1819, by the Secretary to Government and the printed proceedings of Government, dated the 22nd December 1822.
- (2) A file of 1842 containing (1) general statements in acres and annual jama statements of parganas Etawah, Phaphund, Bela, Aurayia, Barhpura, Dulhi and Lakhna.

These files have been bound up in two volumes.

V.—THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FARRUKHABAD.

48. Writing of the pre-mutiny records of the Farrukhabad district Mr. R. P. Dewhurst says (April 1904): "The records in the office of the Collector of Fatehgarh are few in number and of slight interest and importance. They amounted to only eighty-two files which were kept according to the old method in four. They have now all been opened out and bound together. A printed list of the contents has been prepared. It will be seen that the only files which are of any special interest are a file of 1855 relating to the *zi-haqq* pensions granted to members of the family of the Nawab of Farrukhabad, and a file of 1857 containing a description of the outbreak of the mutiny."

The above records date from 1819.

49. In addition to these I came upon a volume of correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General relating to the Nawab of Farrukhabad. Although a few of these letters are addressed to the Magistrate of Farrukhabad, the majority of them are addressed to or written by Sir E. Colebroke, Member of the Board of Commissioners, who was appointed Agent to the Governor General in the Ceded Provinces. This correspondence dates from 1810. I have removed it to the Commissioner's office where I have placed it along with the other political correspondence.

50. In 1910 Mr. H. G. Smith, I.C.S., made a thorough search of the English record room at Fatehgarh and discovered a few pre-mutiny records that were not then known to exist.

These have been listed and placed in a guard book. Most of these papers are copies. There are, however, among them some original statements of the year 1847 of rent-free lands in the Farrukhabad district.

51. Thus the English pre-mutiny records in the Collector's office at Fatehgarh have all been collected in five guard books. They fall into three series :—

Series I.—Revenue files, three volumes 1809 to 1857.—These have been listed in the printed volume prepared by Mr. Dewhurst entitled "Collector's office, Farrukhabad district Pre-mutiny Records." The revenue files have been well bound and the volumes are in excellent condition. Unfortunately the files have not been numbered and there is nothing to show where a file ends and the next begins. Moreover, they were carelessly arranged before being given to the binder : hence some of the papers are out of place.

The file (no. 4) of 1842 relating to the pensionary allowance to the relatives and descendants of the Nawab of Farrukhabad properly belongs to the Commissioner's office.

Series II.—Judicial files, one volume.—These files have been properly bound and are listed at the end of the above-mentioned printed volume. They form files nos. 62 to 72.

Series III.—Miscellaneous revenue papers, 1806 to 1854, one volume.—There is a list of them at the beginning of the volume.

VI.—MUTTRA AND ETAAH COLLECTORS.

52. There are no pre-mutiny records in either of these offices.

The 14th January 1911.

D. DEWAR.

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records of the
Rohilkhand Division.*

A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

I.—THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

As the contents of all the record rooms in the Rohilkhand division were destroyed in the Mutiny, there are scarcely any records relating to that division in existence except of course those contained in the volumes of the proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad.

2. The four guard books containing pre-Mutiny records now in the Commissioner's office owe their existence to the fact that they were at Agra in 1857, apparently having been left there by the Board of Revenue in the Western Provinces at the time of its abolition in 1829.

3. The majority of these Rohilkhand records were discovered at Agra by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst in 1903. That officer, in paragraph 8 of his final report, dated the 13th April 1904, mentions the existence of revenue papers of one year of the Bareilly district and of customs papers of four years of Bareilly and Moradabad. Mr. Dewhurst had these records pasted in guard books and listed in volumes 3 and 4 of the lists of pre-Mutiny records in the Commissioner's office, Agra division. These lists show that the earliest records discovered by Mr. Dewhurst relate to the year 1814. I have since come upon a few earlier Bareilly and Moradabad customs records, which I have placed in Mr. Dewhurst's guard books.

4. The Bareilly custom house was abolished by Regulation IX of 1810, but was re-established in 1812, and a few records of this year have been preserved. As will be seen from the printed list, these customs records are not of much value. There are, however, a few interesting documents among them, notably a letter dated the 28th October 1819 from Mr. Sterling, Collector of Government Customs, Bareilly, to the Board of Commissioners, which throws a lurid light on the dishonesty of the subordinate custom house officials of that time.

5. The Moradabad customs records cover the period 1812 to 1821, and have all been pasted in one guard book. They are of no importance. There was no regular custom house at Moradabad, so that they relate only to the levy of town duties and to confiscation of salt. The majority of them were listed under Mr. Dewhurst's supervision.

6. Mr. Dewhurst, as above stated, mentions the discovery at Agra of Bareilly revenue papers of one year, but in volume III of the printed list of the Agra pre-Mutiny records prepared under his supervision seventeen documents of the years 1828, 1825, 1828 and 1829 are enumerated as Bareilly revenue records. A perusal of this list shows that of these documents only one—that of 1825—relates to the Bareilly district. Moreover this is a covering letter, of which the enclosure does not exist. I have therefore destroyed it and removed the remaining documents to the record rooms to which they properly belong. Thus, none of these records are now at Bareilly. The only revenue records that exist are three letters of the year 1826 relating to a bungalow at Bareilly for the court house of the joint magistrate and sub-collector of Pilibhit, who at that time used to reside at Bareilly from April to October. These letters I have placed at the end of the third volume of the records of the Bareilly custom house.

7. In addition to the above-mentioned records there are in the Commissioner's record room some copies of pre-Mutiny documents, scattered about in various files, which I have not thought proper to disturb.

8. In 1904 Mr. Dewhurst recommended the recopying of the general register of correspondence of 1857 and of the judicial register of the second half of 1858. These recommendations have since been carried out.

II.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BAREILLY.

I visited this office on the 5th April 1910 and searched the record room. My search revealed only copies of four pargana books prepared between 1845 and 1851. The originals were destroyed in the Mutiny, but copies were obtained in 1859 from the Surveyor General's office at Calcutta. These volumes are in a good state of preservation. Their contents are as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>No. 1.
Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor General's office, Calcutta, 10th November 1859.</p> | <p>"Purgunnah Roodurpur, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, in 1848 to 1851."</p> |
| <p>No. 2.
Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor General's office, Calcutta, 15th October 1859.</p> | <p>"Purgunnahs Richah and part of Nanuckmutha, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 1849 to 1850."</p> |
| <p>No. 5.
Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor General's office, Calcutta, 20th December 1859.</p> | <p>"Purgunnahs Guddurpoor, Kilpooree, and part of Nanuckmutha, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenant D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyor, 1849 to 1851."</p> |
| <p>No. 6.
Copied from the originals in the Revenue Surveyor General's office, Calcutta, 25th January 1860.</p> | <p>"Purgunnahs Bilheri, Pilibhit and Jahanabad, district Bareilly, surveyed by Lieutenants F. J. Burgess and D. C. Vanrenen, Revenue Surveyors, 1851 to 1852."</p> |

Some of the above parganas have since been transferred to the Naini Tal or the Pilibhit district. As, however, it is not possible to separate these without breaking up the volumes, which are well bound, I have allowed them all to remain at Bareilly.

In addition to these pargana books there exist a number of copies of pre-Mutiny documents in various files. These files are properly cared for.

III.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BIJNOR.

In January 1910 M. Karrar Husen, Deputy Collector, made a thorough search of the record room, and the only pre-Mutiny record revealed by his search was the revenue administration report of the year 1855-6. This is somewhat worm-eaten, but the necessary repairs to the pages have been effected, and the file pasted in a strong guard book.

IV.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MORADABAD.

In January 1910 Babu Brij Chand Sharma, Deputy Collector, searched the English record room and separated all documents bearing dates prior to the year 1858. He found about 150 of such documents, nearly all of which he reported to be copies. He, however, called attention to three original reports on the Moradabad forest tracts transferred to Kumaun which, although undated, he believed to be pre-Mutiny.

I visited Moradabad on the 14th October 1910 and inspected these reports. As one of them contains allusions to events of 1859 they must have been written after that year. One of them however contains numerous extracts from a letter written in 1856 by the Collector of Moradabad to the Commissioner of Rohilkhand.

The copies of pre-Mutiny documents isolated by Babu Brij Chand Sharma have been listed and tied up in a cardboard case. Owing to the fact that there is no margin to several of the documents it has not been possible either to bind them or insert them in a guard book.

Although all the original English pre-Mutiny records were destroyed in the Mutiny, a considerable number of vernacular records (chiefly khasras and maps of the year 1835) have been preserved owing, it is said, to the fact that the

kanungos carried them away to their houses at the commencement of the disturbances at Moradabad in 1857.

The existence of these vernacular records has been reported to the Board of Revenue.

*V.—COLLECTORS' OFFICES, PILIBHIT, BUDAUN AND
SHAHJAHANPUR.*

There are no English pre-Mutiny records in any of these offices.

31-1-1911.

D. DEWAR.

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records of the
Allahabad Division.*

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

I.—NOTE ON THE RECORDS IN THE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

THE records in the Commissioner's office are very voluminous and of considerable interest, but their arrangement leaves much to be desired. They have not been classified according to districts as has been done in the case of the records of other commissionerships.

2. The records, as arranged, fall into two classes—

- (i) those that were received from the Commissioner of the Jhansi division on the abolition of his office in 1891;
- (ii) those which were in the office of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division prior to 1891.

All that can be urged in favour of this classification is that it may prove convenient in the event of a separate Jhansi division being again formed.

Historically the arrangement is defective, because some of the records of the old Hamirpur division are now classed among the Jhansi records while others find place among the Allahabad records.

In 1818 the old Bundelkhand district was divided into two—

Northern Bundelkhand (Hamirpur and Kalpi).

Southern Bundelkhand (Banda).

In 1835 parganas Kalpi and Kunoh were transferred from the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the Allahabad division to that of the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and continued to remain under that officer when he became Commissioner of the Jhansi division in 1858.

In that year Hamirpur was also added to the latter division, but retransferred to the Allahabad division in 1863.

The confusion is increased because some of the Kalpi papers were not transferred to the office of the Agent to the Governor General in 1835. This explains how it is that Kalpi papers of the same year are to be found among both the Jhansi and Allahabad records.

3. *The Jhansi records, i.e. those that were received in 1891 from the Commissioner of Jhansi.*—These consist of the records of the Jhansi district (including Lalitpur), those of the Jalaun district, and a number of political papers. The districts composing the old Jhansi division with the exception of a small area round Kalpi are among the most recent acquisitions of the British in these provinces. The nucleus was formed by the lapse of Jalaun on the death of Rao Govind Rao in 1840, when the state, which for two years had been placed under a Superintendent, became a British district. But it was not included in the regulation provinces. The Superintendent was controlled by the Agent to the Governor General.

In 1844 Scindia's share of the Chanderi territory came under British rule as a guarantee for the payment of the Gwalior contingent. From that year the Agent to the Governor General exercised supervision over the following officers:—

The Superintendent of Jalaun.

The Assistant for Scindia's dominions at Gwalior.

The Superintendent of Chanderi at Lalitpur.

On the death of Gangadhar Rao without heirs in 1853 his possessions in Jhansi lapsed to the British. These were entrusted to the charge of a Superintendent, who was also placed in subordination to the Agent to the Governor General. From that year the above territory was ruled by a system which approached more nearly to that of the regulation districts: but it was not until 1858 that it became a regular division under a Commissioner.

4. The "Jhansi" records, with a trifling exception, have all been either bound or placed in guard books and form 112 volumes. Some of them have been made up into files which are classified according to the old system, whereby correspondence is divided into forty-four departments. These departments and the heading of every file under each department are set forth on pages 1—69 of part II of the printed list prepared under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst and entitled *Judicial and Jhansi (Jubbulpore) pre-mutiny records*, volume I.

It should be noted that the addition of volume I to the title of this volume is misleading as there is no second volume. Moreover, it would have been preferable if the list of judicial records appertaining to the remaining portion of the division had been bound up in a separate volume.

Another misleading feature in the printed list is the addition of the number of a year after the number of each file. This makes it appear that each file contains papers only of the year in question, which is not the case. Many of the files extend over a considerable period.

Again, the serial numbers set forth in column 3 are in most cases incorrect; files which fill a whole guard book being shown as consisting of one serial.

Those of the "Jhansi" records which have been arranged in files occupy ninety-five guard books, and date from 1808.

5. Some of the Jhansi and Jalaun papers have not been arranged in files. These occupy five guard books and are listed in part III of the volume entitled *Judicial and Jhansi records*.

These letters have been arranged chronologically by years and, as a consultation of the printed list will show, those of each year have been arranged to some extent according to the officer from whom they issued.

The first of these letters is dated January 14, 1843, and the last bears the date September 11, 1854.

The proper place for each of these letters would of course have been in the files described in paragraph 4 of this note.

6. A few papers of the period 1854 to 1857 addressed to the Commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territory and to the Superintendent of Jhansi have not been listed, having been discovered after the printed list had been completed. These have been placed in a file board.

7. In addition to the above there exist twelve registers containing copies of letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. The series covers the period 1844 to 1853, but several of the volumes are missing. The majority of these letters were issued by General Sir W. H. Sleeman, who held that office for many years.

Only two of these volumes were known to exist when Mr. Dewhurst visited the Commissioner's office, and these he listed as "Miscellaneous letters sent from Scindia's dominions from January to December 1846."

8. In Mr. Dewhurst's printed list nine volumes have been listed as "Jhansi" records which properly belong to the "Allahabad" records, namely—

"Miscellaneous letters received	...	...	...	...	1 volume.
Proceedings of the Sadr Special Commission appointed under Regulation I of 1821...	...	...	...	...	2 volumes.
Revenue receipt and despatch, Cawnpore district	...	...	...	...	1 volume.
Correspondence relating to the ex-Amir of Sind	...	...	...	...	5 volumes.

These are all described under the records of the old Allahabad division with the exception of the proceedings of the Sadr Special Commission which have been removed to the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, as being of provincial importance (vide note on the pre-mutiny records of the Board of Revenue).

9. The records of the old Allahabad division, i.e. those of the districts of Allahabad, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Banda and Hamirpur. As we have already seen, in 1829, when the office of Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit was established, a considerable portion of the present Allahabad division was under native rule.

That portion of the present division which was subject to the East India Company was divided into two commissionerships—the sixth division, made up of the districts of Cawnpore, Bela (now in the Agra division) and North Bundelkhand (Hamirpur), and the seventh division consisting of the districts of Allahabad, Fatehpur and Banda.

This arrangement persisted for a few years only. In January 1835 the seventh or Allahabad and the sixth or Hamirpur divisions were abolished, and for a short period the five Collectors corresponded directly with the Board of Revenue.

In June 1835 there was a general rearrangement of commissionerships. This was effected because the appointment of Session Judges relieved Commissioners of circuit duties.

Out of the eleven divisions that had previously existed seven were made, namely the Meerut, Agra, Bareilly, Allahabad and Benares divisions and the political charges of the Delhi and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. In these changes the old sixth and seventh divisions became one—the fifth division. Thus the jurisdiction of the present Commissioner of the Allahabad division extends over most of the territory that composed the old Allahabad and Hamirpur divisions and over a considerable portion of the area which used to be under the superintendence of the Agent to the Governor General in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

10. The arrangement of the “Allahabad” records is even less satisfactory than that of the “Jhansi” records.

These are divided into two classes—

(a) revenue records,

(b) judicial records,

and not according to districts.

11. (a) *The revenue records.*—These are in a most confused state. The confusion is due in part to the fact that the work of arranging and binding the records was taken up in too great a hurry in 1904. The work was put in hand before it had been properly ascertained what the office contained, and was not carried out intelligently. The quality of the guard books used was in keeping with the quality of the other work. The result is not pleasing to behold.

Many of the guard books have split, some are falling to pieces. A large number of records have not been bound up at all. Of those that are bound a considerable quantity are not, or rather were not, in their proper places.

In his report of the 12th December 1903 Mr. Dewhurst writes—

“The pre-mutiny records in the Allahabad Commissioner’s office are full and valuable, and have received very careful treatment. They were originally kept in the ordinary way—folded in four and tied up in monthly bundles, district by district—but the work of opening them out was taken up in 1876 by Mr. Ricketts, who employed an indexer (apparently with wide discretionary powers as to weeding) on Rs. 100, a copyist on Rs. 20, and a daftri on Rs. 5. The work went on for a long time, for I found a letter from Government complaining that weeding had been in progress for nearly nine years and had cost upwards of Rs. 10,000. The work was, however, done very thoroughly and well. Separate files were formed from papers selected for retention, the papers being stitched together in brown paper covers, and very careful alphabetical indices for each year prepared.”

As a matter of fact the work had been very carelessly and badly done.

The wisdom of the policy of making up into files papers which in most cases possess only historical interest is doubtful.

This policy was the more questionable in the case of these records because there exist in the record room complete classified lists or brief abstracts of every letter issued or received from 1807 onwards. The preferable method of dealing with these records would have been to arrange them according to these classified lists, scoring through the entry in the latter whenever a letter was weeded out.

Had this obvious mode of dealing with the records been adopted the whole could have been arranged in twelve months and every document could have been listed.

This was not done, and the work of arranging the letters in files seems to have been carried out with some confusion and never to have been completed.

When it had been in progress for nine years, it was suddenly stopped, with scarcely a single file completed. The incomplete files were placed together and the large number of letters from 1808 upwards, which had not been placed in their proper files, were bundled together and kept separately from the files.

12. These unarranged papers were not brought to the notice of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst when he took up the work of arranging the records in 1904. An elaborate file register and a number of files were placed before him and he, thinking that all the pre-mutiny records had been included in these files, had the latter placed in guard books.

Before all the files had been pasted in guard books, Mr. Dewhurst discovered that some papers existed that had not been placed in their proper files, and, in his final report on the pre-mutiny records, dated the 13th April 1904, he wrote :—

“I may note, however, that the previous arrangement and indexing of the revenue papers was found on a closer examination to have been done in a very incomplete manner, and that it has not been found possible to remove the defects completely in the limited time available. It was discovered that comparatively few papers in each year had been arranged in files, the residue being simply stitched together in brown paper covers and labelled as miscellaneous. These papers are not arranged chronologically or by subjects, and in some cases papers of different years are mixed together. This discovery was made at too late a stage to permit of the paper books being opened out and the whole of their contents rearranged and catalogued. The only possible course was to bind them in guard books in their present condition, but until they are indexed they are practically useless. There are also a large number of packets containing large statements which could not be put in guard files, and these have been allowed to remain as they are.”

13. On being placed on special duty to complete the work of arranging the pre-mutiny records I visited the Commissioner's office and found that the packets said by Mr. Dewhurst to contain large statements, enclosed in addition to these a number of letters. Accordingly I proposed to weed these unbound letters and to place the important ones in their proper guard books, weeding out unimportant letters already pasted in them in order to make room for the important ones to be added. When I set about this operation, I found that the unbound letters were so numerous that the operation would occupy the whole time of one man for at least four months. I also came upon a number of bundles containing letters that had never been unfolded.

This meant that there was not nearly enough room for them in the guard books, and, as not a few of these were falling to pieces, I decided, with the approval of the Chief Secretary (the Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Holms, C.S.I.) to arrange these loose papers chronologically according to years.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Hose, on becoming Chief Secretary and seeing what had been done, considered this arrangement not satisfactory, but the time at my disposal was strictly limited by the Government of India, it was therefore not possible for me to supervise the complete rearranging of the records which would have entailed the breaking up of several hundreds of guard books, and the work was not of a kind that a clerk could do uncontrolled, I had therefore to do the best I could in the very limited time available.

The records have now been arranged so that it is comparatively easy to find any document provided the year in which it was written is known.

Every guard book containing unlisted papers has been looked through and all documents wrongly inserted in them, i.e. fully 40 per cent. of the total number, have been removed and put in their proper places in the *basta* containing papers of the year to which they relate.

14. Thus in the present state of the records any existing document must be in one of four places.

These places are—

- (i) the file to which it belongs. These files have been listed in volumes I and II of the printed list of files entitled "Commissioner's office, Allahabad division pre-mutiny files";
- (ii) one of the guard books containing miscellaneous (unlisted) letters of the year to which the paper belongs;
- (iii) the unbound papers of that year. These are tied up in *bastas*, the revenue papers being separated from the customs records;
- (iv) the forty-one bound volumes or guard books containing pre-mutiny records which are placed in *bastas* nos. 22 to 27. The majority of these volumes consist of copies made in registers of letters issued by the Commissioner.

15. Mention must be made of a revenue file (which has not been listed in the printed list) relating to land taken up in 1856 and 1857 in the Fatehpur district for railway purposes. The documents which compose this file were found by me in the record room of the Collector of Fatehpur. They seem to have been sent to Fatehpur after the mutiny to enable the Collector to take copies of the correspondence. The copies were made, but the originals were not returned. I separated the latter from the former and restored them to the Commissioner's record room; they have been pasted in a guard book which is tied up in *basta* no. 291.

16. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the value of the revenue records in the Commissioner's office. A glance through the two volumes which contain the printed lists prepared by Mr. Dewhurst will show that they cover all the excise, customs, settlement and other revenue matters of the districts which composed the Allahabad division from the year 1807 onwards. Prior to 1807 the records are scanty. None of 1801 and 1802 seem to exist. Many of the *lacunae* between 1803 and 1807 can easily be filled up by consulting the bound volumes of records in the office of the Board of Revenue, which are being arranged in their proper series and plainly labelled.

(b) *The judicial records.*—The majority of the judicial pre-mutiny records have been arranged in files. These have been placed in thirty-six guard books and listed in part I of the printed volume entitled "Judicial and Jhansi (Jubbulpore) pre-mutiny records."

In addition to the files there are a number of interesting judicial records which were discovered among the loose papers or pasted in the guard books purporting to contain miscellaneous revenue letters. Mention may be made of—

- (1) Reports by Mr. A. W. Begbie, Officiating Commissioner of Circuit of the Hamirpur division, of some of the criminal sessions held by him at Hamirpur.

This volume is an interesting relic of the time when the Commissioner was a Session Judge. One of the reports relates to a case in which the accused were charged with assisting at a *sati*. They were acquitted by the Commissioner because in the absence of positive evidence he did not conceive it necessary to refer the case to the Sudder Nizamat Adawlut and because the case was the first in the district since the promulgation of Regulation XVII of 1829.

- (2) Quarterly lists of Europeans residing in the Cawnpore district, 1821 to 1828.
- (3) The accounts of the Banda town improvement fund for the years 1824 to 1826.

17. The Commissioner's record room contains a complete series of the *Government of Agra Gazette* from September 1840 onwards up to 1857.

18. Mention has already been made of the large number of manuscript lists containing brief abstracts of letters received and issued. These registers may prove useful in tracing out correspondence. They have been tied up in twenty-four *bastas*.

Table showing contents of bastas containing classified lists of pre-mutiny correspondence.

Number of basta.	Contents.	
1	(a) Lists of correspondence with Government	1807 to 1822
	(b) Lists of circulars issued	
	(c) List of correspondence with the Collector of Allahabad	
	(d) " " " " Cawnpore	
2	(a) " " " " Bundelkhand	1807 " 1819
	(b) " " " " Kalpi... ..	1819 " 1823
	(c) List of customs correspondence	1807 " 1821, 1823.
3	(a) List of letters issued	1824 to 1827
	(b) " received	
4	List of correspondence	1828 " 1831
5	" " with Collectors of Banda, Bela, Hamirpur and Board of Revenue	1832 " 1834
6	List of correspondence with Collectors of Allahabad, Cawnpore and Fatehpur	1830 " 1835
7	(a) List of revenue correspondence	1835 & 1836
	(b) " customs "	1835 to 1840
8	List of revenue correspondence	1836 & 1837
9	" " " "	1838 & 1839
	" judicial "	1836 to 1847
10	" revenue "	1840
11	(a) List of judicial letters issued	1840 to 1849
	(b) " " received	
12	List of revenue letters issued	
13	" " received	
14	" " " "	
15	" " " "	
16	Diary lists of revenue correspondence	1841 " 1844
17	" " " "	1845 " 1849
18	List of judicial letters received	1849 " 1857
19	" " " issued	1850 " 1859
20	" revenue " "	1850 " 1857
21	" " " received	1850 " 1853
22	" " " "	1854 " 1857
23 & 24	(a) Diary list of correspondence	1850 " 1857
	(b) Diary lists of correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General	1855

19. The pre-mutiny records in the Commissioner's office have been tied up in 298 bastas of which the following table shows the contents:—

Table showing contents of bastas containing pre-mutiny records in the Commissioner's office.

Number of basta.	Contents.
<i>" Jhansi " records.</i>	
1	Six volumes containing files nos. 1 to 108 of department I.
2	Five " " " 109 " 199 " "
3	Two " " " 1 " 26 " II.
4	Six " " " 1 " 143 " III.
5	" " " " 144 " 257 " "
6	" " " " 258 " 269 " "
7	" " " " 270 " 272 " "
8	Five " " " 273 " 278 " "
9	" " " " 279 " 323 " "
10	" " " " 324 " 415 " "
11	" " " " 1 " 86 " IV.
12	Six " " " 87 " 202 " "
13	Five " " all files of departments V to XVI.
14	Six " " " " XVII, XVIII, XX to XXV, XXVIII and XXIX.
15	Four volumes containing file nos. 1 to 65 of department XIX.
16	Five " " " 66 " 122 " "
17	" " " " 123 " 208 " "
18	Four " " all files of departments XXXI to XLIV,

Number of basta.	Contents.					
Revenue files and correspondence—(concluded).						
88 to 93	Files and miscellaneous correspondence of	...	...	...	...	1821
94 " 97	" " "	...	...	...	...	1822
98 " 103	" " "	...	...	...	...	1823
104 " 107	" " "	...	...	...	...	1824
108 " 111	" " "	...	...	...	...	1825
112 " 116	" " "	...	...	...	...	1826
117 " 122	" " "	...	...	...	...	1827
123 " 126	" " "	...	...	...	...	1828
127 " 135	" " "	...	...	...	...	1829
136 " 144	" " "	...	...	...	...	1830
145 " 154	" " "	...	...	...	...	1831
155 " 166	" " "	...	...	...	...	1832
167 " 177	" " "	...	...	...	...	1833
178 " 188	" " "	...	...	...	...	1834
189 " 196	" " "	...	...	...	...	1835
197 " 205	" " "	...	...	...	...	1836
206 " 215	" " "	...	...	...	...	1837
216 " 226	" " "	...	...	...	...	1838
227 " 236	" " "	...	...	...	...	1839
237 " 246	" " "	...	...	...	...	1840
247 " 259	" " "	...	...	...	...	1841
260 " 264	" " "	...	...	...	...	1842
265 & 266	" " "	...	...	...	...	1843
267	" " "	...	...	...	...	1844
268 to 270	" " "	...	...	...	...	1845
272	" " "	...	...	...	...	1846
273	" " "	...	...	...	...	1847
274 & 275	" " "	...	...	...	...	1848
276 & 277	" " "	...	...	...	...	1849
278 & 279	" " "	...	...	...	...	1850
280 & 281	" " "	...	...	...	...	1851
282	" " "	...	...	...	...	1852
283	" " "	...	...	...	...	1853
284 & 285	" " "	...	...	...	...	1854
286 to 288	" " "	...	...	...	...	1855
289 & 290	" " "	...	...	...	...	1856
291	{ also files of 1856 and 1857 relating to land taken up for railway purposes in the Fatehpur district.					
292	Files and miscellaneous correspondence of	...	...	...	...	1857
Judicial files and correspondence.						
293	{ Files of the period	...	...	...	...	1819 to 1837
	{ Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	...	...	...	...	1830 " 1835
294	{ Files of the period	...	...	...	...	1839 " 1842
	{ Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	...	...	...	...	1838 " 1842
295	{ Files of the period	...	...	...	...	1841 " 1845
	{ Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	...	...	...	...	1843 " 1845
296	{ Files of the period	...	...	...	...	1844 " 1852
	{ Miscellaneous correspondence of the period	...	...	...	...	1846 " 1852
297	{ Files of the period	...	...	...	...	1846 " 1854
	{ Miscellaneous judicial correspondence of	...	...	...	...	1853 & 1854
	{ Files of the years	...	...	...	...	1856 " 1857
298	{ Miscellaneous correspondence (in guard books) from	...	...	...	...	1834 to 1837
	{ " " (unbound) of the period	...	...	...	...	1855 " 1857

II.—NOTE ON THE RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF BANDA.

The pre-mutiny records in the Banda district have been reduced to comparatively small bulk by repeated processes of weeding.

In the case of the revenue records the weeding appears to have been conducted with some discrimination; but the weeding of the judicial records has resulted in wholesale destruction. In 1886 almost every judicial document bearing a date prior to 1868 was destroyed: even the file relating to local events in the mutiny was not spared.

2. As regards the revenue documents the great majority of those that have been preserved have been made up into files.

These files were pasted in guard books in the year 1904 under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst. The guard books containing files number 71.

3. When the files were made up two series were constituted. The first series comprises revenue papers for the period 1807 to 1857, while the second series consists of documents that date from 1840 onwards. I have not been able to detect the slightest difference in the nature of the documents which compose the two series; or to understand why for the period from 1840 to 1857 two series exist side by side.

Mr. Dewhurst, when having the files placed in guard books, did not disturb the arrangement which he found to exist. The papers under each revenue head in series number I were originally listed in file register no. I and those of series number II were listed in file register no. II. Mr. Dewhurst had the whole of file register no. I printed in the first part of his list of the Banda pre-mutiny records, and in the second part of that list he reproduced that portion of file register no. II that relates to pre-mutiny files.

These printed lists, taken together with the table, given at the end of this note, showing the contents of the *bastas*, render it an easy matter to find any pre-mutiny document that has been preserved in these files.

4. In addition to the files just described which number about 200, there are seven volumes containing pre-mutiny records which have not been arranged in files.

These are—

- (1) a volume into which have been copied the letters issued by the Collector of Banda from February 5, 1835, to February 6, 1836;
- (2) a volume into which have been copied a number of letters (chiefly those of a judicial nature) issued by the Magistrate and Collector of Banda between February 1845 and December 1851;
- (3) five volumes containing abstracts of the correspondence of the Collector of Banda with the Board of Revenue, the Commissioner and other officials.

These five volumes of abstracts bear no date to show when they were prepared, but the paper on which these contents have been written is of the kind which was, I think, largely used about the year 1870. The abstracts were evidently made before the original letters were weeded out. The abstracts are in all cases very full (in some cases the whole letter has been copied *verbatim*), each page is divided into two columns so that each letter and its corresponding reply appear side by side, and the contents of each volume are listed at the beginning of the volume so that these books are very useful for reference and give in a condensed form a graphic history of the Banda district for the period which they cover.

Volume 1—contains abstracts of correspondence between the Collector of Banda and the Board of Commissioners for the period 1813 to 1818 (January).

Volume 2—contains abstracts of correspondence between the Collector and the Board of Revenue (the Commissioner after April 1, 1829) from August 1827 to June 1829.

Volume 3—contains abstracts of all important correspondence of the Collector of Banda between June 1829 and January 1831.

Volume 4—covers the period January 1831 to October 1833.

Volume 5—relates to the period October 1833 to June 1834. Of this volume alone the contents have not been listed.

5. Five registers containing very brief abstracts of letters received from the Commissioner by the Collector have escaped destruction.

The abstracts given in these registers are too brief to be of much value in the absence of the letters to which they refer. The registers may however prove useful in tracing correspondence in the Commissioner's office relating to the Banda district.

They cover the correspondence of the periods 1841 to 1844 and 1849 to 1857.

6. All the Banda records have been tied up in *bastas*.

Table showing contents of bastas.

Number of <i>basta</i> .	Contents.
1	Six volumes containing files nos. 1 to 213 and part of file no. 214 of department I in file register no. I.
2	Six volumes containing part of file no. 214 and files nos. 215 to 325 of department I in file register no. I and files nos. 1 to 129 and part of file no. 130 of department III in file register no. I.
3	Six volumes containing part of file no. 130 and files nos. 131 to 425 of department III in file register no. I.
4	Six volumes containing files nos. 426 to 749 of department III in file register no. I.
5	" " " 750 to 989 " " "
6	Four " " " 990 to 1053 " " "
	One volume containing all files of department IV (a) and files nos. 1 to 15 of department V in file register no. I.
	One volume containing files nos. 16 to 66 of department V in file register no. I.
7	" " " 67 to 77 of department V.
	Five volume containing all the rest of the files of file register no. I.
8	Six " " files nos. 1 to 87 of department I in file register no. II.
9	Six " " " 90 to 145 and part of file no. 146 of department I in file register no. II.
10	Four volumes containing part of file no. 146 and files nos. 147 to 152, 164, 228, 234, 236 to 238, 242 and 243, 253, 265, 352, 311, 373, 399 and 413 of department I.
	Two volumes containing all files of department II.
	One volume containing files nos. 1 to 47 of department III in file register no. II.
11	Six volumes " " 48 to 161 and part of file no. 162 of department III in file register II.
12	Four volumes containing part of file no. 163 and files nos. 164 to 207 of department III.
	One volume containing all files of departments IV (a), V and VI, file nos. 1 and 2 of department VIII and files nos. 1 to 72 and part of file no. 73 of department IX.
	One volume containing part of file no. 73 and files nos. 74 to 88 and 100 of department IX.
	" " file no. 3 of department VIII in file register no. II.
	" " files nos. 1 to 112 and part of file no. 113 of department XII.
	" " part of file no. 113 and files nos. 114 to 116 of department XII in file register no. II.
13	One volume containing letters issued, 1835 and 1836.
	" " " 1845 to 1851.
14	Five volumes of abstracts of letters issued from 1813 to 1831.
15	Five volumes of index registers.

III.—NOTE ON THE RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF FATEHPUR.

The only records in this office which escaped destruction in the mutiny are two files. There is a third file consisting of copies of pre-mutiny correspondence taken, after the mutiny, from documents in the Commissioner's office.

These three files have been pasted in a guard book. They are as follows :—

- (1) Dispute regarding certain bazar profits in mauza Naraini, 1855 and 1856.
- (2) Correspondence regarding the unhealthiness of the town of Fatehpur and the best means of remedying the evil by draining certain swamps in the vicinity, 1843 to 1848.

- (3) Correspondence regarding compensation for land taken up for the East Indian Railway in the Fatehpur district, 1856 and 1857.

2. The *Government of Agra Gazette* of the following years exists in the record room—1842, 1843, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850 and 1852.

IV.—NOTE ON THE RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF HAMIRPUR.

All the records in the Hamirpur record room were destroyed during the mutiny.

There exist, however, at Hamirpur some copies of pre-mutiny records which compose six small files. These together with a file containing the accounts of the Raja of Baoni, who was placed in charge of pargana Hamirpur during the mutiny, have been pasted in a single guard book.

V.—A NOTE ON THE RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF JHANSI.

The English pre-mutiny records which have been preserved in this office are very meagre. They consist in all of thirty-six files of which three relate to the old Lalitpur district.

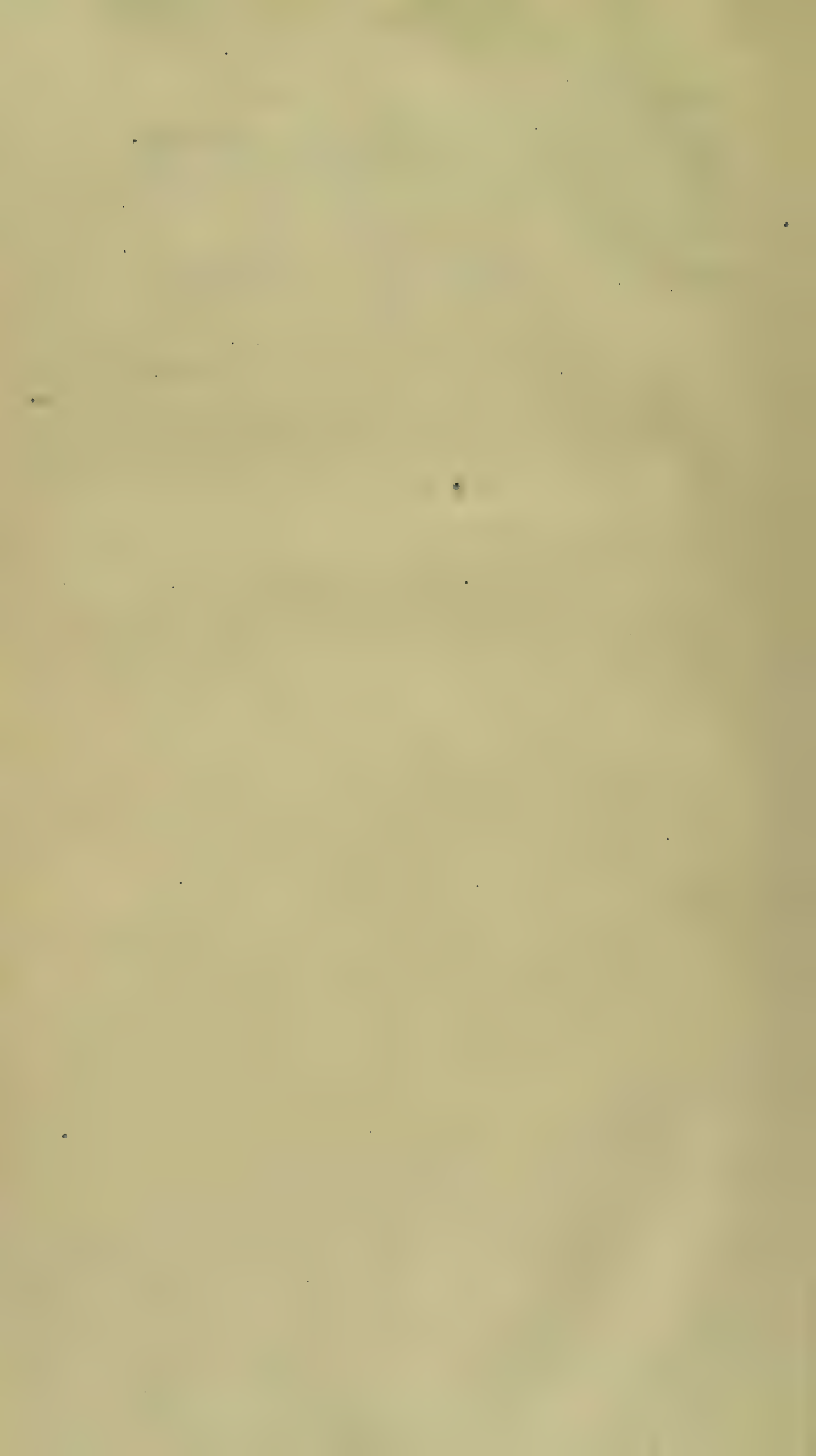
The thirty-three Jhansi files have been pasted in two guard books and the three Lalitpur files in a third guard book.

There is a printed list of these thirty-six files.

VI.—There are no pre-mutiny records at Cawnpore and Jalaun.

The 8th April 1911.

D. DEWAR.



*Notes on the Per-mutiny Records of the
Benares Division.*

NOTE ON THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE BENARES DIVISION.

WITH the exception of the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad, those in this office are the most important and voluminous in the United Provinces.

They consist of 959 bound volumes of MS. records, thirty volumes of Government of India Gazettes and fifteen volumes of Agra Gazettes, four *bastas* of unbound records, and 181 indices and issue and receipt registers.

2. The records fall into three classes:—

- (1) the records in the office of the Agent to the Governor General;
- (2) the so-called "Duncan Records" which consist of the correspondence and proceedings of Jonathan Duncan and other Residents at Benares from 1776 to August 1795, when the office of Resident ceased to exist;
- (3) the ordinary records of the Commissioner's office.

(1) *The records in the office of the Agent to the Governor General.*

3. These consist of 136 volumes. About a score of them were falling to pieces in 1909—these I have had rebound, weeding out unimportant letters. As all pages had been carefully numbered I have placed in each volume rebound by me a list of the pages which have been weeded out.

These records fall into five series:—

Series I.—Thirty-seven volumes of political letters issued by the Agent to the Governor General, dating from 6th October 1795 to 11th July 1859.

Series II.—Three volumes of miscellaneous letters issued, dating from March 1800 to December 1803.

Series III.—Fifty-nine volumes of miscellaneous letters received by the Agent to the Governor General from 16th July 1795 to 6th November 1856.

Series IV.—Twenty one volumes containing letters received regarding the royal family of Delhi and other political pensioners, dating from 13th January 1836 to 26th December 1856.

Series V.—Sixteen volumes containing letters received relating to the Coorg family, dating from May 12, 1834, to December 9, 1854.

These records are of considerable interest as throwing light on the political etiquette of the period to which they relate. They contain copies of letters addressed by various Viceroys to Indian princes and begums, and a large number of letters from the Resident at Lucknow.

(2) *The proceedings and correspondence of the various Residents at Benares.*

4. These valuable records consist of no fewer than 226 large volumes.

They are of four kinds:—

- (i) Original correspondence, that is to say letters received by the various Residents and office copies of letters issued by them.
- (ii) Copies in bound volumes of the proceedings of various Residents.
- (iii) Copies entered in registers of letters issued and received by various Residents.
- (iv) Settlement registers.

5. (1) *The original correspondence.*—These letters are now contained in ninety-four volumes. They were bound up in 1904 at the suggestion of Mr. Dewhurst, under the supervision of the Commissioner. The letters were apparently in a most confused state, so that the work of binding them needed particular care. This was not given and they were found by me in a very unsatisfactory state.

6. In the first place ordinary revenue records, which had not been placed in their proper files, dating from 1796 to 1842, were bound up in thirty volumes and labelled "Duncan Records." I have had these separated from the ninety-six volumes

which contain the correspondence of the Residents and labelled them "Miscellaneous Revenue Records."

7. Secondly,—these "Duncan Records" are not arranged in proper chronological order.

Thus the first three volumes are dated as follows:—

Volume 1	...	...	...	...	...	1776 to 1792
" 2	...	...	...	...	...	1777 to 1787
" 3	...	...	...	...	...	1782 to 1788

while there are no fewer than thirteen volumes containing correspondence of 1788.

8. Thirdly,—a number of letters have been bound up in volumes in which they should have no place, so that many comparatively modern documents are included in the "Duncan" volumes.

To illustrate:—

(a) In volume I (dated 1776 to 1792) a patwari *halkabandi* (numbering about forty pages) for Gorakhpur and Basti compiled about 1861 has been included.

(b) In volume purporting to contain only papers of 1788 I found a drawing of a model "*Tehseeldaree* and *thana* post" prepared by Mr. F. B. Gubbins, a subsequent Commissioner of Benares.

(c) The volume entitled *Duncan Records Printed* contains the following miscellany:—

(i) A printed pamphlet by Oldham, entitled *Tenant Right and Auction Sale in Ghazipur and the Province of Benares*.

(ii) Two copies of corrected proofs of the table of contents and appendices to Shakespears' *Selections from the Duncan Records*.

(iii) A printed list of the titles of, and indices to, Acts passed by the Legislative Council of India in the period 1859 to 1861.

9. Fourthly,—some of the original letters of the "Duncan" period, which are still extant, do not appear in these volumes, having been bound up in files of a later date:—

(i) The volume bearing the date 1815 to 1817 contains a copy of Duncan's account of the receipts and the disbursements of the *moolky* treasury of Benares for the *fusli* year 1199 (A.D. 1791-2).

(ii) The volume dated (1831-44) contains a record of a trial which was held about A.D. 1790 in the city court at Benares.

(iii) In file no. 2005 of the Benares revenue records I found, in addition to some copies of Duncan's correspondence, the original of a long letter to Duncan, dated 19th September 1794, bearing the signatures of Shore, Speke and Cowper.

10. In justice to the individual who did the binding of these records, it is necessary to state that many of the office copies of letters sent are not easy to decipher, and that only portions of some letters appear to exist, or if the whole exists, the various portions became separated at some past time.

11. Another difficulty that confronts the person who investigates these original letters is the lack of a proper list of them. There are two so-called indices to these letters. One of these contains two separate lists A and B. As these cover the same period and relate to the same kind of correspondence, I am unable to explain why two lists have been made.

The second index volume contains:—

(1) an index to Philip Robinson's Ghazipur note book on the Duncan records — a volume which relates to the proceedings described in paragraph 13 of this note;

(2) a list of Duncan correspondence which purports to detail all the letters not listed in the abovementioned lists A and B. But I was able to find documents which appear in none of these lists.

The importance of these original letters is greatly lessened owing to the existence of the copies of the proceedings and correspondence described in paragraph 13.

12. The earliest document bears the date 15th December 1776 and is a copy of a letter from the Resident at the Vizier's court at Lucknow to Francis Fowke, Resident at Benares, asking the latter to assist the bearer of the letter to capture some zamindars who had committed depredations in the Vizier's dominions.

This is preceded in the volume by a letter, dated the 22nd December 1776, informing Mr. Thomas Graham that the Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has appointed him Resident at Benares "for the purpose of transacting any occasional business which may arise between the Government and the Raja Cheyt Singh."

Then follow copies of a number of letters received in 1777 by Graham, including some from Fowke—to the state of whose accounts Graham had taken exception. There appear to exist but two letters of the year 1778 and none of 1779.

There are a number of letters of 1780 addressed, some to Graham and some to Fowke, who again became Resident at Benares early in 1780. One of these letters bears the signature of Sir Eyre Coote.

I can find no letters of the years 1781 and 1782, when Warren Hastings was at Benares, except copies of Duncan's translations of some of the *sanads* granted by Warren Hastings in 1781. The record room at Calcutta could probably make good some of these deficiencies. There do not appear to be any documents relating to the period 1783 to 1786. From 1786 onwards the records are numerous.

13. (ii) *Copies in bound volumes of the proceedings of various Residents.*—These records were found by Mr. Dewhurst in 1904 in the Collector's office at Benares. In paragraph 8 of a letter, dated the 22nd January 1904, addressed to Government, Mr. R. P. Dewhurst wrote:—"The records at present kept in the Collector's office at Benares are of an exceptionally valuable and interesting character, as they comprise a large almirah containing the complete series of what are termed the Duncan Records. This includes no less than 184 volumes, eighty-nine of which are volumes of proceedings, while the rest contain indices, correspondence registers, village statements, village accounts, and a large number of survey maps. They are all carefully looked after and in a good state of preservation, but their retention in the Collector's office is a curious anomaly of which no explanation is forthcoming. They should, I think, be transferred to the Commissioner's office, which contains a large number of the original letters which are embodied in the proceedings." The transfer of these to the Commissioner's office was made under orders of Government in 1904. On examining these volumes of proceedings I found a water-mark bearing the date 1794 in those of which the paper bears a dated water-mark, hence it is probable that these proceedings are copies of the original ones made very shortly after the departure of Jonathan Duncan.

14. Among the Gorakhpur records I came across copies of correspondence regarding these records which was sent to Mr. Routledge, who was then Collector of Gorakhpur, but had before been Collector of Benares.

From this correspondence it appears that as early as the 2nd October 1795 the Governor General in Council sanctioned the entertainment of the following establishment to make a transcript of the late Resident's proceedings:—

				Rs.
Four copyists at Rs. 40 per mensem each	...	...	...	160
One reader and one examiner at Rs. 40 each	...	...	...	80
Total	...	...	...	240

But this establishment was not actually entertained until after the 8th May 1797, when fresh orders on the subject were received. On November 6, 1798, Mr. J. Routledge reported that a transcript for a period of two years and four months had been made and that he was of opinion the whole would be completed in fifteen or sixteen months. On November 23, 1798, the Board directed the Collector to report to them, every six months, what progress might have been made in transcribing the Resident's proceedings. These six-monthly reports, however, do not appear to have been made. On the 15th June 1802 the Board wrote to the Collector of Benares

(Mr. J. Barton) saying that they concluded the transcript was now complete and requesting that it might be submitted without delay. On June 25, the Collector replied :—"The whole of the papers in the English office are in such a state of confusion that I am totally at a loss to know how to sort them. I have found parts of copies of the late Resident's proceedings from the year 1788 to 1795, but in so incorrect a state that I cannot reconcile myself to forwarding them. Some of the originals and copies of the abovementioned papers I have discovered in boxes in which they have been thrown without the least order, and it would employ two or three writers many months to assort them. My present establishment of English writers is so small that it is with the greatest difficulty I get through the current business, and it is only for seven or eight days in the month that I could spare one of them to arrange these papers.

"I have therefore to request the Board will be pleased to allow me two or three extra writers, and that for some months, to prepare them and to put the records in order, for in their present state they are totally useless : I beg leave to add that the present copies, which I have found of the late Resident's proceedings are not only very incorrect, but appear incomplete, and that it will take nearly as much labour to correct as to have them recopied."

In July 1802 the Board of Revenue wrote as follows to the Governor General in Council :—"It being of great importance that the original English records of the late Resident should be retrieved from the confused state in which they are represented to be, and that they should be duly arranged with a view to their careful preservation in future, we beg leave to recommend that the Collector be authorized to entertain two extra writers at Rs. 40 for the purpose of assorting the English records and that he be requested to report, at the expiration of every ten days, the dates on which their arrangement shall have been effected, and if they have been found complete or otherwise."

On July 29, 1802, the Governor General in Council passed an order authorizing the Collector of Benares to entertain two writers at Rs. 40 per month each for the period of two months for the purpose of arranging the records.

There can, I think, be little doubt that the present series of volumes represent the work done by the special establishment sanctioned as above. The copies so made do not appear to have been sent to Fort William, for Dr. Denison Ross, the officer in charge of the records of the Government of India, informs me that there are no copies of the proceedings of Jonathan Duncan in the possession of the Imperial Record department. That officer further states that "copies of proceedings from the institution of the Residency down to 1791 were prepared in the time of Mr. Jonathan Duncan and sent to the Court of Directors in London."

15. The copies of the proceedings of Jonathan Duncan consist of eighty-eight volumes (including a volume of proceedings for November 1794 which I found in the office of the Collector of Ghazipur), with three volumes of indices, four volumes of notes (with index) on the Duncan records and one volume of proceedings at the Treasurer's office—September to December 1790. The earliest volume contains the proceedings for October, November and December 1787, after which a whole volume is devoted to the proceedings of each month. For each of the months—September 1792 and April 1794—there are two volumes, but in these there has been some duplication of the proceedings. Unfortunately the proceedings for the following months are missing :—

1 February 1788.	December 1791.
September 1788.	March 1792.
2 April 1790.	April 1792.

October 1792.

1. I found at Ghazipur a copy of a letter, dated the 16th February 1788, written by Duncan to the Governor General in Council regarding remissions of revenue claimed by various zamindars in the Province of Benares. I have had this bound and placed it in the Commissioner's record room at Benares.

2. I found a copy of the proceedings of 22nd April 1790 in a file in the Mirzapur district record room. I have had this bound and placed the volume in the Commissioner's record room at Benares.

16. The three volumes of indices are made up as follows:—

Volume I.—List of proceedings (arranged chronologically) from August 7, 1791, to April 1797.

Volume II.—Alphabetical index to the subject of letters issued and received for the year 1790.

Volume III.—Alphabetical index to the subjects of letters issued and received for the period 1792 to 1795.

In the case of volumes II and III the clerk who compiled them did not allow sufficient room for some of the letters of the alphabet so that the list of correspondence under them is continued on some later pages, but no note of this is made at the end of the space originally reserved for the letter in question. At the beginning of the second space, however, a note is made to the effect that the entries under this letter are continued from page——.

17. I discovered in the record room of the Collector of Ghazipur the greater part of Philip Robinson's "Ghazipur note book" in a very tattered condition. This note book originally consisted of 978 pages. It is split up into several parts. The first 93 pages cannot be found. I have had bound up in four parts all that now exists, namely, pages 94 to 978 inclusive. The note book is based on the copies of the proceedings described above in paragraphs 13, 14 and 15. The note book is arranged in parallel columns. The first column gives the date of the proceedings, the second the title of the subject dealt with and the third a very brief abstract of the order passed, letter written, &c.

There is an alphabetical index to these notes which renders them invaluable. Duncan's proceedings on any given subject can be turned up in a few minutes.

It is perhaps worthy of remark that Philip Robinson's note book contains references to all the lost volumes of proceedings except that for December 1791. It is thus evident that the loss of these volumes is comparatively recent. Consequently I have had careful search made for them in all likely places, but they still remain undiscovered.

Mention may here be made of two other volumes of notes taken by Philip Robinson—

Volume I.—Contains rough notes on the Benares records for the periods October 1787 to April 1788 and the years 1799 to 1810.

Volume II.—Consists of more careful notes on the records of the period 1810 to 1826. To this volume there is an alphabetical index, which greatly facilitates reference to the records of the period in question.

18. Mention must be made of four volumes of copies of various proceedings of Jonathan Duncan which I found in the Collector's office at Ghazipur. These copies were probably taken under the orders of Mr. Oldham to enable him to compile his *Memoirs of the Ghazipur district*. Some of these copies are on strong paper and are in good condition, others having been made on flimsy paper, are considerably torn. I have had them bound up and placed with the other Duncan records as they probably contain copies of some of the missing correspondence.

19. (iii) *Copies of letters issued and received by various Residents.*—There are twelve volumes of these, three of which were found by me in the office of the Agent to the Governor General; also two miscellaneous registers of this period. The correspondence volumes fall into three series:—

Series I.—Miscellaneous letters issued—

Volume I.—From October 11, 1781, to March 26, 1786.

„ *II.*—From February 1786 to January 1787.

„ *III.*—From January 1787 to September 1787.

„ *IV.*—From September 1793 to August 1794.

„ *V.*—From September 1794 to August 1795.

*Series II.—Financial letters issued—**Volume I.—From May 1788 to August 1789.*,, *II.—From September 1789 to October 1791.*,, *III.—From October 1791 to August 1792.*,, *IV.—From July 1792 to September 1793.**Series III.—Financial letters received—**Volume I.—From January 1789 to December 1790.*,, *II.—From December 1790 to October 1792.*,, *III.—From October 1792 to September 1793.*

The two miscellaneous volumes consist of—

(1) monthly revenue account current book of Raja Cheyt Singh with the Hon'ble Company from June 1776 to July 1781 ;

(2) monthly revenue account current book of Raja Myip Narain with the Hon'ble Company from January 1782 to July 1787.

20. (iv) *The Duncan settlement registers.*—There are twelve of these as follows :—(1) Register of settlement for the period 1197 to 1200 *fasli*.* (2) Register of settlement made for the period 1197 to 1206 *fasli*.* (3) Register of the quinquennial settlement for 1202 *fasli* of the province of Benares.(4) Register of permanent settlement (1202 *fasli*) of talooqa Jaloopore, Circar Benares.(5) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pergunnah Mowace, Circar Chunar.(6) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of tuppeh Chaunve, pergunnah Kuntit.(7) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pergunnah Kopaohit, Circar Ghauzeepore.(8) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pergunnah Havely, Ghauzeepore, Circar Ghauzeepore.(9) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pergunnah Bhooseely, Circar Chunar.(10) Register of permanent settlement (1200 *fasli*) of pergunnah Kutter, zila Benares.

(11) Register of permanent settlement for tuppeh Operaadh, pergunnah Kuntit.

(12) Register of the ten and four years' settlements of pergunnahs Kuntit and Bulleah made in 1790.

(3) *The ordinary records of the Commissioner's office.*

21. The ordinary records of the Commissioner's office fall into five classes :—

(a) Revenue, judicial and miscellaneous registers and statements.

(b) Settlement records.

(c) Miscellaneous records arranged chronologically.

(d) Revenue and judicial records arranged in files in five series—one for each district in the division, and a general series :—

(i) The Benares series.

(ii) The Ghazipur series.

(iii) The Mirzapur series.

(iv) The Jaunpur series.

(v) General series.

(e) Government gazettes.

* In 1885 Mr. Wheeler when revising the Jaunpur settlement removed the portions of these registers that relate to the Jaunpur district. He had these portions bound up in two volumes. These two volumes have, under the orders of Government, been restored to the office of the Commissioner of the Benares division. Thus these twelve registers are bound up to form fourteen volumes.

22. (a) *Registers and statements*.—These consist of 181 volumes of lists and abstracts of letters issued and received ; also of the following registers:—

- (1) Proceedings of the Committee regulating the bequest of Vankat Achariya for the year 1849.
- (2) Minutes of proceedings of the Benares committee of improvement.
- (3) Pension registers, Benares division.
- (4) Register of civil suits.
- (5) *Waqf* registers.
- (6) *Sarai* registers.
- (7) Register of lands for public use.
- (8) *Nazul* registers.
- (9) Register of municipal improvements.
- (10) Register of roads.
- (11) Register of bridges.
- (12) Cash account of the Hon'ble Company's stone mahal, 1799 to 1802.

23. (b) *The settlement records*.—Most of these were brought over from the Collector's office in 1904 along with the Duncan records. Such records are ordinarily kept in the Collector's office, but as the revision of settlement of 1840—2 took place in the Benares, Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts and as the operations of each of the individual settlement officers were not confined to one only of the above districts, the records under consideration are perhaps properly kept in the Commissioner's office.

They comprise seventy-two volumes, viz. :—

Five volumes of correspondence—

Volume I.—Letters received in March 1840 by Mr. C. Raikes, Settlement Officer of Benares and Ghazipur.

Volume II.—Letters received by the same from January 1840 to August 1841.

Volume III.—Letters received between January and September 1842 by Mr. C. Chester, Settlement Officer, Benares and Jaunpur.

Volume IV.—Letter received between June 1841 and March 1842 by Messrs. Raikes and Wylly, Settlement Officers of Benares and Ghazipur.

Volume V.—Letters relating to settlement matters received by the Collector of Benares between January 1844 and March 1853.

Twenty-one volumes of village statements. These bear no date, but the paper on which they are written bears a water-mark, dated 1841.

Twenty-one volumes of village maps.

Twenty-six settlement registers.

24. (c) *Miscellaneous records*—

These consist of :—

(i) Twenty-eight of the thirty* volumes which, as stated above, were erroneously bound up and labelled "Duncan Records."

(ii) Six volumes of other miscellaneous records, four of which were discovered in the record room of the Collector of Ghazipur.

(i) These twenty-eight volumes contain revenue correspondence and statements relating to the Benares, Ghazipur, Mirzapur, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur districts between 1796 and 1842. The last two districts used to be in the Benares division and some of the papers relating to them were not transferred to the Commissionership of Gorakhpur when that office was constituted. The two volumes which contain only Gorakhpur papers have been removed to the office of the Commissioner of the Gorakhpur division; the rest I have allowed to remain, having had them relabelled "Miscellaneous Revenue Records." There is no list or index of their contents. It is among these that old documents relating to the above five districts should be sought.

* Two volumes relate exclusively to the Gorakhpur settlement in 1818 and 1819.

(ii) The remaining six volumes of miscellaneous records consist of :—

1. A volume of circulars received by the Commissioner of the Benares division during the period 1829—48.

This volume contains a number of interesting records notably—

- (a) General rules of practice, framed in 1829, applicable to the Sudder Board of Revenue and the Commissioners of Revenue.
- (b) Rules for making settlements of land revenue framed in 1837.
- (c) A printed memorandum of the year 1835 respecting the operation of the law for the recovery of arrears of revenue by the sale of lands permanently settled.

2. A volume of letters sent between January 1819 and December 1823 by the Magistrate of Benares to Mr. Ewer, the Superintendent of Police in the Western Provinces. When Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit were appointed by Regulation I of 1829, the functions of Superintendent of Police for each division were assigned to the Commissioner: this explains the presence of this volume in the Commissioner's office.

3. Two guard books containing copies of settlement correspondence for the period 1839—45. I found this correspondence at Ghazipur, but as it relates to the whole of the Benares division, I have removed it to the Commissioner's office.

4. One guard book containing copies of correspondence relating to—

- (a) the claims of the Raja of Benares in Pindraha, Belwa, &c ;
- (b) a memorial of the Raja of Benares of the year 1843 ;
- (c) correspondence regarding irregular partitions in the years 1843 and 1844.

This was also found at Ghazipur.

5. One guard book (found at Ghazipur) containing copies of miscellaneous revenue correspondence relating to the Benares division. This correspondence has been listed.

25. (d) *The revenue and judicial records arranged in files.*—With the exception of the earlier records relating to the Jaunpur district these files have all been bound up or placed in guard books. The great majority were bound in 1904, but on visiting the office in 1909 I found there a number of loose papers which I have arranged, weeded and placed in guard books to form supplementary volumes. In the office of the Commissioner of Allahabad, I came upon a large number of pre-mutiny papers belonging to the Jaunpur district which were not removed to the Commissionership of Benares when the Jaunpur district was transferred from the Allahabad to the Benares division. I have had these Jaunpur papers removed to the office of the Commissioner of Benares.

26. (i) *The Benares series.*—These consist of 135 volumes, viz. :—

One hundred and twenty-eight volumes of revenue files, bound up in 1904.

Two volumes of judicial files, bound up in 1904.

Three guard books of revenue files, prepared by me.

Two guard books prepared by me containing the correspondence of the Infanticide Commissioner, Mr. C. Moore.

The infanticide correspondence is not listed. The first of the guard books of revenue files contains a list of the files enclosed in them.

The files that were bound up in 1904 are separated from one another by sheets of tissue paper. There is a list of all these files to which there is an alphabetical index. The list, however, includes a number of post-mutiny files dealing as it does with all the existing files—judicial and revenue—up to the year 1881. The numbers given to the files appear to bear no relation to the period to which they refer. Thus file no. 20 may relate to the period 1830 to 1832, while file no. 21 may begin with the year 1870.

The pre-mutiny files were picked out in 1904 and bound up. On the back of each volume is printed files nos.—to—; the volume does not actually contain these files, but only those pre-mutiny ones which come in the group in question: the post-mutiny files being kept in flat boards in an almirah.

27. (ii) *The Ghazipur series*.—These consist of 113 volumes made up in 1904 and one supplementary guard book of revenue files prepared by me. Of the 113 bound volumes, 111 contain revenue, and two judicial files. They are numbered and listed and indexed in precisely the same manner as the Benares series.

28. (iii) *The Mirzapur series*.—This consists of 115 volumes (113 containing revenue, and 2 judicial files) bound in 1904, and one guard book of revenue files prepared by me. These are numbered, indexed, and listed in the same manner as the Benares and Ghazipur series.

29. (iv) *The Jaunpur series*.—This consists of sixty-two bound volumes of revenue files, made up in 1904.

One bound volume of judicial files, made up in 1904.

Four *bastas* of loose correspondence dating from 1818 to 1828.

Ten guard books, prepared by me, containing revenue correspondence.

One guard book, prepared by me, containing judicial files.

The sixty-three volumes bound up in 1904 contain files dating from 1826—in fact all the papers that had been sent from Allahabad on the transfer of the Jaunpur district from that division in 1891.

Lists of these files were prepared in the office of the Commissioner of Allahabad and these have been bound up into a volume, but there was nothing on the cover to show that it contained lists, and the record keeper at Benares did not know of its existence when I first visited the Commissioner's office. I have now had it labelled "List of Files."

There is no index to these lists.

The four *bastas* and eleven guard books contain (after weeding) the loose papers relating to the Jaunpur district—which I came across in 1909 in the Commissioner's office at Allahabad.

As the correspondence prior to 1829 is with the Board of Revenue it is probably all contained in the bound volumes of the proceedings in the Board's office at Allahabad, so that, in accordance with the orders of Government, these papers have been tied up in *bastas*—

<i>Basta</i> no. 1.—	Contains correspondence of 1818 to 1820
" 2.—	" " 1821 to 1823
" 3.—	" " 1824 to 1826
" 4.—	" " 1827 to 1828

The correspondence subsequent to 1829 has been made up into (1) seventeen supplementary revenue files which have been pasted in ten guard books—a list of the files is inserted in the first of these volumes, (2) two judicial files which are pasted in a single guard book.

30. (v) *The general series*.—This consists of a large number of files of a general nature, or which relate to more than one district.

These files are classified as (a) revenue and (b) judicial.

(a) *The revenue files*.—This series consists of 368 files of which 113 are of dates later than the mutiny. The pre-mutiny files are bound up in twenty-nine volumes.

They relate to such subjects as charitable endowments, amalgamation of the offices of Collector and Magistrate, patwaris, *mua/i* lands, sales of estates for arrears of revenue, irrigation from tanks and reservoirs, kanungos, rhea and hemp fibre, district boundaries, revenue administration reports, settlement, arrangement of records, adoption of Hindustani instead of Persian as the official language.

This series was bound up before I visited Benares. The files in this series have been arranged neither chronologically nor alphabetically. Some of them are not of a general nature, and ought properly to find place in one or other of the district series. As however they have been listed and are strongly bound I have not deemed it expedient to disturb the existing arrangement.

(b) *The judicial files*.—This series is composed of 212 files of which fifty-one are subsequent to the mutiny. The pre-mutiny files are bound up in eight volumes.

They have been listed, but their arrangement exhibits the same defects as the revenue series.

They relate to such subjects as ferries, dispensaries, road fund committees, infanticide, police administration reports and *thugs*. This last file contains a copy of Dr. Sherwood's account of Phansigars, dated December 1816.

31. (c) *Government Gazettes*.—(i) There are thirty volumes of *Government of India Gazettes* dating from 1832 to 1856 inclusive, but the gazettes for the years 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1842, 1843 and 1844 are missing; (ii) there are fifteen volumes of gazettes of the Government of Agra from 1840 to 1855 inclusive.

32. The record rooms of the Agent to the Governor General are separate from those of the Commissioner. The following tables show the arrangement of the records in *bastas* in each office.

TABLE I.—*Showing the contents of the bastas of pre-mutiny records in the office of the Agent to the Governor General.*

No. of <i>bastas</i> .	CONTENTS.
1.	Five volumes of political letters issued—(Series I) 6th October 1795 to 10th May 1804.
2.	Six " " " 13th May 1804 to 21st January 1813.
3.	Four " " " 22nd January 1813 to 10th December 1822.
4.	Five " " " 10th December 1822 to 31st March 1836.
5.	Five " " " 6th April 1836 to 18th September 1844.
6.	Five " " " 22nd September 1844 to 6th March 1851.
7.	Five " " " 7th March 1851 to 12th November 1855.
8.	Two " " " 14th November 1855 to 11th July 1859.
9.	Three volumes of miscellaneous letters issued—(Series II) 8th March 1800 to 30th December 1803.
10.	Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 16th July 1795 to 24th January 1805.
11.	Five " " " 27th January 1805 to 30th December 1809.
12.	Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1st January 1810 to 31st December 1814.
13.	Five volumes of miscellaneous letters received—(Series III) 1815 to 1819.
14.	Five " " " 1820 „ 1824.
15.	Five " " " 1825 „ 1829.
16.	Five " " " 1830 „ 29th August 1833.
17.	Five " " " 25th September 1833 to 1838.
18.	Six " " " 1839 to 1844.
19.	Five " " " 1845 „ 1849.
20.	Four " " " 1850 „ 1852.
21.	Four " " " 1853 „ 1856.
22.	Seven volumes of letters received re Royal Family of Delhi—(Series IV) 1836 to 1842.
23.	Seven " " " " 1843 to 1849.
24.	Seven " " " " 1850 to 1856.
25.	Eight " „ re Coorg Family—(Series V) 1834 to 1846.
26.	Eight " " " 1847 to 1854.

TABLE II.—*Showing contents of bastas of pre-mutiny records in the Commissioner's office.*

No. of <i>bastas</i> .	CONTENTS.
<i>Red bastas</i> .— <i>Original correspondence of various residents at Benares</i> .—96 volumes.	
1.	{ One index to Duncan records.
	{ Four volumes of miscellaneous correspondence,—1776 to 1788.
2.	{ Three " " " 1785 „ 1788.
	{ Four monthly volumes of correspondence—January to March 1788.
3.	Eight " " " 1 April to December 1788.
4.	Five " " " January to July 1789.
5.	Five " " " August to December 1789.
6.	{ One volume of settlement papers,—1789 to 1790.
	{ Four monthly volumes of correspondence,—January to April 1790.
7.	Seven " " " May to November 1790.
8.	Four volumes of miscellaneous correspondence,—1790 and 1791.
9.	Seven monthly volumes of correspondence,—for the year 1791.
10.	Six " " " January to June 1792.
11.	Five " " " July to October 1792.
12.	Five " " " November 1792 to May 1793.
13.	Five " " " June 1793 to March 1794.
14.	Four " " " April to July 1794.
15.	Four " " " July to October 1794.
16.	{ One volume of miscellaneous papers for the year 1794.
	{ Three monthly volumes of correspondence,—November 1794 to February 1795.
17.	Five " " " March to December 1795.

TABLE II.—*Showing contents of bastas of pre-mutiny records in the Commissioner's office—(continued).*

No. of *bastas*.

CONTENTS.

Red bastas.—Original correspondence of various residents at Benares—(concluded).

18. { One volume of miscellaneous papers for 1795.
Two volumes of settlement records.
One volume of Duncan Records printed.
One " " index to Philip Robinson's "Ghazipur note book."
18A. { Four volumes of Philip Robinson's "Ghazipur note book."
One volume " " " " Rough notes, 1787-8 and 1799-1810.

19. Four volumes of copies of various proceedings of Duncan.

Yellow bastas.—Proceedings of Residents at Benares.

20. Five volumes of proceedings, October 1787 to April 1788.
21. Three " " " " May to July 1788.
22. Four " " " " August to December 1788.
23. Three " " " " January to March 1789.
24. Three " " " " April to June 1789.
25. Three " " " " July to September 1789.
26. Four " " " " October 1789 to January 1790.
27. Four " " " " February to July 1790.
28. Two " " " " June and July 1790.
29. Three " " " " August and October 1790.
30. Four " " " " November 1790 to February 1791.
31. Five " " " " March to July 1791.
32. Five " " " " August 1791 to January 1792.
33. Two " " " " February and May 1792.
34. Two " " " " June and July 1792.
35. Five " " " " August to December 1792.
36. Five " " " " January to May 1793.
37. Five " " " " June to October 1793.
38. Five " " " " November 1793 to March 1794.
39. Four " " " " April to June 1794.
40. Five " " " " July to November 1794.
41. Five " " " " December 1794 to April 1795.
42. Four " " " " May to August 1795.

{ One volume of list of proceedings arranged chronologically from 7th August 1791 to April 1797.

43. { One Alphabetical index to subject of letters issued and received, 1790.
One " " " " " " " " 1792 to 1795.
One volume of proceedings at the Treasurer's office, September to December 1790.

44. { The fourteen volumes of copies of letters issued and miscellaneous statements detailed in
45. { paragraph 19 of the note.
46. }

47. { The 14 volumes of settlement registers detailed in paragraph 20 of the note.
48. {
49. {
50. {
51. {
52. {
53. {

54. { These *bastas* contain the settlement records detailed in paragraph 23 of the
55. { note.
56. {
57. {
58. {
59. {
60. }

White bastas.—Index and Abstract Issue and Receipt Registers.

61-95. Contain these 181 registers. The record keeper has prepared a MS. record of the contents of each *basta*.

96-97. Contain the twelve miscellaneous registers detailed in paragraph 22 of the note.

Brown bastas.—Miscellaneous records arranged chronologically,—28 volumes.

98. Six guard books containing correspondence of 1796.
99. { Five " " " " 1797.
One " " " " 1798.
Two " " " " 1798.
One " " " " 1799.
100. { One " " " " 1800 to 1802.
One " " " " 1803-4.
One " " " " 1805.
One " " " " 1806-7.
One " " " " 1808 to 1810.
One " " " " 1811 „ 1814.
101. { One " " " " 1815-16.
One " " " " 1817 to 1819.
One volume of Philip Robinson's notes with index to records, 1810 to 1826.

TABLE II.—Showing contents of *bastas* of pre-mutiny records in the Commissioner's office—(continued).

CONTENTS.

No. of bastas.—*Miscellaneous records arranged chronologically.*—(concluded).

	One guard book containing correspondence of 1820 to 1823.			
	One	"	"	1823.
102.	One	"	"	1824 to 1830.
	One	"	"	1828 „ 1830.
	One	"	"	1831 „ 1844.

102A. Six guard books of records detailed in paragraph 24 (ii) of note.

103. Five guard books of general revenue files [vide paragraph 30 (a) of note] nos. 1 to 23.

104.	Five	"	"	"	"	32 „ 74.
105.	Five	"	"	"	"	75 „ 82.
106.	Five	"	"	"	"	83 „ 109.
107.	Four	"	"	"	"	110 „ 156.
108.	Five	"	"	"	"	159 „ 368.
109.	Four guard books of general judicial files [paragraph 30 (b) of note]					13 „ 86.
109A	Four	"	"	"	"	87 „ 224.

Black bastas.—*Benares District, Revenue and Judicial files (paragraph 26 of note).*

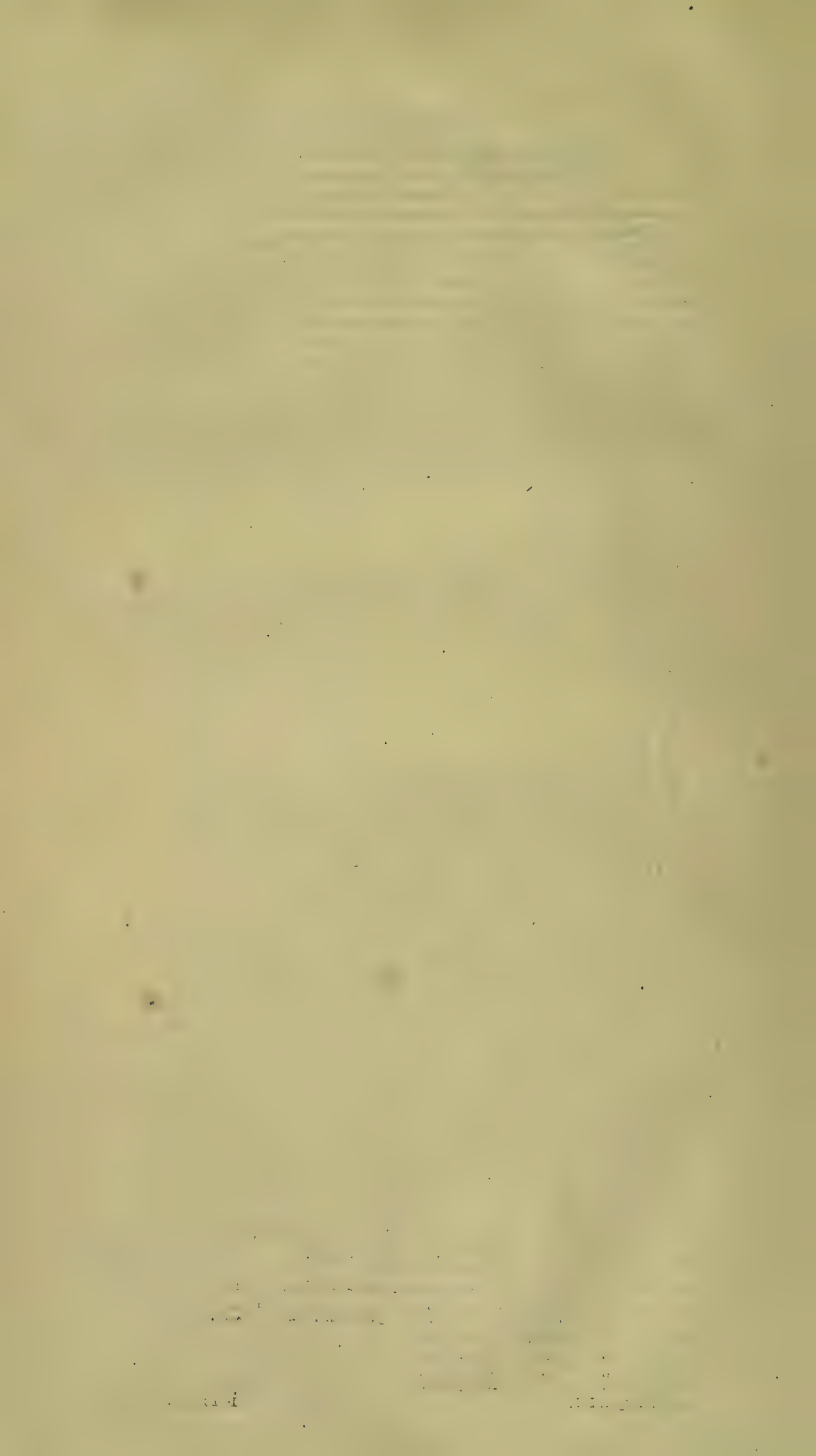
110.	Six guard books containing revenue files nos. 1 to 53.					
111.	Six	"	"	"	"	53 „ 88.
112.	Six	"	"	"	"	89 „ 123.
113.	Six	"	"	"	"	124 „ 173.
114.	Six	"	"	"	"	174 „ 219.
115.	Six	"	"	"	"	220 „ 260.
116.	Six	"	"	"	"	261 „ 286.
117.	Six	"	"	"	"	287 „ 310.
118.	Six	"	"	"	"	311 „ 340.
119.	Six	"	"	"	"	341 „ 366.
120.	Six	"	"	"	"	367 „ 393.
121.	Six	"	"	"	"	394 „ 420.
122.	Six	"	"	"	"	421 „ 451.
123.	Five	"	"	"	"	452 „ 472.
124.	Five	"	"	"	"	473 „ 489.
125.	Six	"	"	"	"	490 „ 512.
126.	Six	"	"	"	"	513 „ 973.
127.	Six	"	"	"	"	1504 „ 1760.
128.	Six	"	"	"	"	1761 „ 1898.
129.	Six	"	"	"	"	1899 „ 1954.
130.	Seven	"	"	"	"	1955 „ 2005.
131.	{ Three „ „ „ „ 2006 „ 2084.					
	{ Two guard books containing Judicial files „ 1 „ 114.					
132.	Five guard books containing supplementary Benares revenue and judicial files.					

Blue bastas.—*Mirzapur District, Revenue and Judicial files (paragraph 28 of note).*

133.	{ One guard book of supplementary revenue files.					
	{ Five „ books containing revenue files nos. 219 to 510.					
134.	Five	"	"	"	"	511 „ 626.
135.	Five	"	"	"	"	627 „ 766.
136.	Five	"	"	"	"	797 „ 850.
137.	Five	"	"	"	"	921 „ 981.
138.	Four	"	"	"	"	982 „ 1006.
139.	Four	"	"	"	"	1007 „ 1085.
140.	Five	"	"	"	"	1036 „ 1067.
141.	Five	"	"	"	"	1068 „ 1101.
142.	Six	"	"	"	"	1102 „ 1146.
143.	Five	"	"	"	"	1147 „ 1174.
144.	Five	"	"	"	"	1175 „ 1221.
145.	Five	"	"	"	"	1222 „ 1249.
146.	Five	"	"	"	"	1256 „ 1291.
147.	Five	"	"	"	"	1292 „ 1318.
148.	Five	"	"	"	"	1319 „ 1356.
149.	Five	"	"	"	"	1357 „ 1398.
150.	{ One „ „ „ enclosure to file no. 1398.					
	{ Four „ „ „ revenue files nos. 1399 to 1410.					
151.	Four	"	"	"	"	1411 „ 1433.
152.	Five	"	"	"	"	1434 „ 1495.
153.	Five	"	"	"	"	1496 „ 1573.

TABLE II.—Showing contents of bastas of pre-mutiny records in the Commissioner's office—(concluded).

No. of bastas.	CONTENTS.				
Blue bastas.—Mirzapur District, Revenue and Judicial files—(concluded).					
154.	Four	guard books containing revenue files nos.	1574 to 1612.		
155.	Four	"	1613 " 1627.		
156.	{ Two	"	1628 " 1648.		
	{ Two	Judicial	" 1 " 84.		
Green bastas.—Ghazipur District, Revenue and Judicial files (paragraph 27 of note).					
157.	Five	guard books containing revenue files nos.	1 to 86.		
158.	Five	"	87 " 214.		
159.	Five	"	324 " 392.		
160.	Five	"	393 " 421.		
161.	Five	"	422 " 436.		
162.	Five	"	437 " 463.		
163.	Five	"	464 " 564.		
164.	Five	"	565 " 594.		
165.	Six	"	595 " 616.		
166.	Five	"	617 " 621.		
167.	Five	"	622 " 653.		
168.	Five	"	654 " 675.		
169.	Five	"	676 " 696.		
170.	Five	"	697 " 723.		
171.	Five	"	724 " 734A.		
172.	Five	"	735 " 760.		
173.	Five	"	761 " 773.		
174.	Four	"	774 " 1357.		
175.	Four	"	1358 " 1441.		
176.	Five	"	1444 " 1469.		
177.	Four	"	1470 " 1488.		
			(part 2).		
178.	Five	"	1488 (part 3).		
			to 1517.		
179.	{ Three	"	1518 to 1366.		
	{ One	"	supplementary revenue files nos.	1 to 5.	
	{ Two	Judicial files	"	1 " 151.	
Purple bastas.—Janspur District, Revenue and Judicial files (paragraph 29 of note).					
180.	{ One	guard book containing revenue files of 1826, 1827 and 1828.			
	{ One	"	1830 and 1831.		
	{ One	"	1832.		
	{ One	"	nos. 91 to 97 of 1833.		
181.	{ One	"	" 101 " 107 of 1833.		
	{ One	"	of 1834.		
	{ One	"	" 1835.		
	{ One	"	" 1836.		
182.	{ Two	"	nos. 24 to 40 of 1837.		
	{ Three	"	" 41 " 232 " 1837.		
183.	{ Three	"	" 4 " 47 " 1838.		
	{ Two	"	" 48 " 259 " 1838.		
184.	{ Two	"	" 51 " 63 " 1839.		
	{ Five	"	" 64 " 81 " 1839.		
185.	{ Two	"	" 82 " 107 " 1839.		
	{ Three	"	" 12 " 64 " 1840.		
186.	Five	"	" 65 " 194 " 1840.		
187.	Five	"	" 21 " 203 " 1841.		
188.	{ Three	"	" 204 " 223 " 1841.		
	{ Two	"	" 6 " 23 " 1842.		
189.	{ Three	"	" 24 " 60 " 1842.		
	{ Two	"	of 1843.		
190.	{ Two	"	" 1844.		
	{ Two	"	" 1845.		
	{ One	"	nos. 8 " 24 " 1846.		
191.	{ One	"	" 30 " 51 " 1846.		
	{ Four	"	of 1843, 49, 50, 51, 52 of 1853.		
192.	{ Four	"	of 1854 to 1857.		
	{ One	Judicial file no. 1.			
193.	Six	"	supplementary revenue files nos.	1 to 10.	
194.	{ Four	"	"	11 " 18.	
	{ One	Judicial files	"	1 and 2.	
195.	Loose papers of the years 1818 to 1820.				
196.	"	"	1821 " 1823.		
197.	"	"	1824 " 1826.		
198.	"	"	1827 " 1828.		



NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF BENARES.

THESE records have all been bound up, some of them under the instruction of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst and some under my supervision.

They consist of seventy-nine volumes which are tied up in twelve *bastas* and stored according to the instructions contained in G. O. no. $\frac{1900}{111-289}$ of 1909. Seven volumes consist of copies of proceedings held, and letters sent or received by the Collector.

Thirty volumes consist of letters issued and received arranged in chronological order. These cover the period 1796 to 1857. Forty-two volumes consist of guard books containing correspondence arranged by subjects. This last series begins from the year 1842.

2. It appears from a report, dated May 1, 1854, by Mr. Lewis, the officiating Collector of Benares, that Mr. Ommaney, when Collector of that district, introduced the system of classifying all official correspondence according to subjects: each *mauza* and each general subject having a *misal* or file to itself.

3. This system of classification, however, does not appear to have been completely carried out: some letters received subsequent to the introduction of Mr. Ommaney's system have been bound up in the chronological series and listed by Mr. Dewhurst. Thus it is that the chronological series contain a number of documents which should have been placed in the appropriate files.

4. Nor is this the only defect in the present arrangement; as will be seen, there are anomalies in the chronological series. Before taking up the work of these records I brought these matters to the notice of the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. Hose, Chief Secretary to Government, but as a perfect arrangement of these records would have involved the breaking up of nearly all the volumes bound under Mr. Dewhurst's instructions and reduced almost to nil the utility of the six volumes of printed lists prepared by him, Mr. Hose directed me to allow the present arrangement to remain and content myself with weeding and binding the records not touched by Mr. Dewhurst.

5. (1) *The chronological series.*—This consists of thirty-seven volumes of which twenty-nine were made up under the direction of Mr. Dewhurst in 1904. Printed lists of the contents of these were made and the lists bound up in six volumes. Volumes I to III deal with the revenue records; volumes IV and V with the judicial records, and volume VI with those relating to the subject of education.

The remaining eight volumes of records arranged chronologically were not listed by Mr. Dewhurst because their existence was not brought to his notice. I found seven of them in the Commissioner's record room, and one among the "unsorted and unarranged papers" in the Collector's office mentioned by Mr. Dewhurst in paragraph 15 of his final report on the pre-mutiny records of these provinces.

6. (a) *The revenue correspondence.*—These records consist of twenty-five volumes of which eighteen were bound up by Mr. Dewhurst. Some of them are original letters, others are copies. Unfortunately the originals have been bound so as to form five series of correspondence, instead of one issue and one receipt series, extending from 1799 to 1857.

The following table explains their arrangement:—

Number of volume.	Dates of correspondence.	Nature of letters.	Volume and page in printed list of contents.	Number of <i>bastas</i> in which tied up.
<i>Series I.</i>				
1	1799 to 1809	Issued	Volume I, pages 35 to 37 ...	3
2	1810 " 1818	Do.	" " 37 " 39 ...	3

Number of volume.	Dates of correspondence.	Nature of letters.	Volume and page in printed list of contents.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
	<i>Series I—(concluded).</i>			
3	1829 to 1855 ...	Issued...	Volume I, pages 39 to end ...	3
4	" 1855 ...	Do. ...	" II, part II, pages 1 to 7.	3
	<i>Series II.</i>			
1	1799 to 1804 ...	Received	Volume I, pages 1 to 5 ...	3
2	1805 to 1810...	Ditto	" " 5 " 7 ...	3
3	1811 ...	Ditto	" " 10 " 12 ...	4
4	1812 to 1816 ...	Ditto	" " 12 " 19 ...	4
5	1816 „ 1821†...	Ditto	" " 19 „ 25 ...	4
6	1822 to 1826 ...	Ditto	" " 25 „ 27 ...	4
7	‡1827 (January to April),	Ditto	...	4
8	1828 to 1835 ...	Ditto	Volume I, pages 27 to 30 ...	4
9	1836 „ 1856 ...	Ditto	" " 30 „ 35 ...	4
	<i>Series III.</i>			
1	1818 (January to April) ..	Received	Volume II, part I, pages 1 to 10	5
2	1819 (July to December)...	Ditto	" " " 10 „ 22	5
3	1820 (Ditto) ...	Ditto	" " " 22 „ 31	5
	<i>Series IV§</i>			
1	1843 to 1852 ...	Letters received and issued: mixed.	Volume III, scattered about the whole volume.	5
2	1846 „ 1851 ...	Ditto	Ditto	5
3	1847 „ 1854 ...	Ditto	Ditto	5

Series V.—This consists of copies of early correspondence and proceedings of the Collector of Benares. I found these volumes among the "Duncan Records" transferred from the Collector's office to that of the Commissioner in 1904 under the orders of Government. The contents of these volumes are as follows:—

Volume I.—Proceedings of the Collector of Benares from 29th September 1795 to 31st December 1795. These proceedings were held by Mr. Alexander Duncan, Collector of Benares. There is an alphabetical index of the contents at the beginning of the volume.

Volume II.—Proceedings of the Collector of Benares in January and February 1796. The earlier proceedings are those of Mr. Alexander Duncan, the later those of Mr. J. D. Erskine. There is an alphabetical index at the beginning of this volume.

Volume III.—Proceedings of the Collector from 1st March to 29th July 1796. The earlier proceedings being those of Mr. Erskine and the later ones those of Mr. J. Routledge. There is no index to this volume.

Volume IV.—Proceedings of the Collector (Mr. J. Routledge) from 1st August 1796 to 30th December 1796.

Volume V.—Copies of letters issued by the Collector from 1st January to 31st August 1797.

* Included as pre-Mutiny records because listed as such.

† Series III comes in between the earlier and later letters in this volume.

‡ The contents of this volume are not listed. I found it in the Commissioner's office some years after the printed list had been prepared, moreover it is a volume of copies of letters issued.

§ Series IV contains letters which properly belong to the files described later. It will be noticed that the contents of the various volumes overlap, but in the printed list (volume III) strict chronology is preserved so that letters of all the three volumes of this series may appear on the same page of the printed list.

Volume VI.—Copies of letters received by the Collector from 29th September 1798 to the 22nd January 1799. As these volumes were somewhat worm-eaten I have had them re-bound. This series is now tied up in *basta* no. 12.

7. Before passing on to the chronological series of judicial records mention should be made of the settlement records and settlement correspondence relating to the Benares district, which exists in the Commissioner's office, the nature and extent of these and my reasons for allowing these records to remain in the office of the Commissioner of the Benares division are set forth in paragraph 22 of the note on the pre-Mutiny records of that office.

8. (b) *The judicial records.*—These consist of eleven volumes, ten of which contain original correspondence which is set forth in volumes IV and V of the lists prepared by Mr. Dewhurst.

The eleventh volume, the contents of which have not been listed, consists of copies of letters sent by the Magistrate of Benares between September 1842 and April 1843.

The following table gives the nature and arrangement of these judicial records:—

Number of volume.	Dates of correspondence.	Nature of letters.	Volume and page in printed list.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied.
<i>Series I.</i>				
1	1796 to 1808 ...	Received ...	Volume IV, pages 1 to 5 ...	1
2	1821 „ 1825 ...	Ditto ...	„ „ 5 „ 11 ...	1
3	1826 „ 1829 ...	Ditto ...	„ „ 11 „ 17 ...	1
4	1831 „ 1834 ...	Ditto ...	„ „ 17 „ 20 ...	1
5	1841 „ 1852 ...	Ditto ...	„ „ 21 „ 23 ...	1
6	1857 „ 1858 ...	Ditto ...	„ „ 23 „ 29 ...	1
<i>Series II.</i>				
1	1800 to 1820 ...	Issue and receipt mixed.	Volume V, pages 1 to 6 ...	2
2	1822 „ 1847 ...	Ditto ...	„ to 6 „ 11 ...	2
3	1848 „ 1857 ...	Ditto ...	„ „ 12 „ 23 ...	1
4	1855 „ 1857 ...		„ IV, page 30. „ V, pages 16 to 23 ...	2
<i>Series III.</i>				
1	1842 to 1843 ...	Issues ...	Not listed (copies) ...	2

It will be seen that these series are none of them continuous.

The lacunae are the result of the indiscriminate weeding between 1898 and 1902 alluded to by Mr. Dewhurst in paragraph 8 of his letter to Government, dated 22nd January 1904.

9. (c) *The educational correspondence.*—This consists of one volume of letters received from 1843 to 1850. These are listed in volume VI of Mr. Dewhurst's lists. This volume is tied up in *basta* no. 2.

10. The somewhat confused arrangement of the above mentioned records must be attributed to the haste in which the work of binding them was carried out.

In most record rooms which contain voluminous old records these latter are in a chaotic state and considerable labour has to be expended on them before they are in a fit condition to be bound up or listed.

In the present instance I trust that this note and the annotations I have made in the printed lists will enable any one to find and consult, without great difficulty, any particular document. I have explained the classification and arrangement to the record-keeper.

11. *The records which are arranged in files.*—These records have been pasted in guard books and the forty-two volumes contain what remains after the weeding out of the useless ones from the “unsorted and unarranged papers” mentioned by Mr. Dewhurst in paragraph 15 of his final report. As a matter of fact these papers (although many of them were, as Mr. Dewhurst says, in a very indifferent state of preservation), so far from being unsorted, had all been classified by subjects and stitched into limp covers. They are evidently the papers arranged according to Mr. Ommaney’s system mentioned above (in paragraph 2 of this note). After weeding out all the useless files 150 now remain of which sixty-eight relate to various *mauzas* and the balance deal with sundry subjects such as excise, road and ferry fund committee, patwaris’ papers, the mint at Benares, exhibitions, revenue administration reports, printing presses, salt, coinage, dacoity, &c.

Most of the files contain a body sheet or list of the documents which compose it, but these lists are all incomplete and of little value. I have, however, had them bound up with each file they may prove helpful as far as they go.

12. A written list of these 150 files has been prepared giving the name of the file, the number of the guard book in which it occurs and the number of the *basta* in which the guard book is tied up; thus any particular file can be turned up in a few minutes. These forty-two guard books of files are contained in *bastas* nos. 6 to 11 inclusive.

The 12th March 1910.

D. DEWAR,
Officer on special duty in connection
with the pre-mutiny records of the
United Provinces.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF BENARES.

SINCE writing the original note, two additional pre-mutiny files, which fill three guard books, have been discovered, so that the records which are arranged in files now number forty-five volumes instead of forty-two stated in paragraph 11 of the note, and the number of files is 152 instead of 150.

At the request of the Collector of Benares I have had the list of these 152 files printed.

Table showing the subjects of the files and their arrangement.

Number of file.	Subject.						Number of guard book in which bound.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
I.—Files relating to mauzas.								
1	Pargana Athganwan, mauza	Ahrak...	...	...	...	I	6	
2	"	"	Chorapur	...	...	I	6	
3	"	"	Sabhaipur	...	...	I	5	
4	"	"	Tulshipatti	...	...	I	6	
5	"	Berhwal	Bisunderi	...	...	I	6	
6	"	Barah	Karaundi	...	...	I	5	
7	"	"	Sharfuddinpur	...	...	I	5	
8	"	"	Tanda Kalan	...	...	I	5	
9	"	Dehat Amanat, mauza	Jitapur	...	...	II	6	
10	"	"	Karsarah	...	...	II	5	
11	"	"	Tarapur	...	...	II	6	
12	"	"	Tikri	...	...	II	6	
13	"	Dhus mauza	Basni Bazidpur	...	...	II	6	
14	"	"	Muhdiur Naraini	...	...	II	5	
15	"	"	Rampur	...	...	II	6	
16	"	Katehar	Bela	...	...	II	5	
17	"	"	Rhawanipur	...	...	II	5	
18	"	"	Bhutpurwa	...	...	II	6	
19	"	"	Babiyaon	...	...	II	6	
20	"	"	Cholapur	...	...	II	5	
21	"	"	Chandraoti	...	...	III	6	
22	"	"	Dharsauna	...	...	III	6	
23	"	"	Mahagaon	...	...	III	6	
24	"	"	Ramgaon	...	...	III	6	
25	"	"	Rauna	...	...	III	6	
26	"	Kaswar	Jagatpur	...	...	III	5	
27	"	"	Kurna dauri	...	...	III	6	
28	"	Kol Aslah	Baraunda	...	...	III	6	
29	"	"	Kathorwa	...	...	III	6	
30	"	"	Mulka	...	...	III	6	
31	"	"	Roh	...	...	III	6	

Number of file.	Subject.						Number of guard book in which bound.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
32	Pargana Kol Aslah, mauza Tilari Narainpur ...						III	5
33	"	Jalhupur	"	Baranpura	...	...	III	5
34	"	"	"	Chatyaon	...	...	IV	6
35	"	"	"	Chandpur	...	...	IV	6
36	"	"	"	Khalaspur	...	...	IV	6
37	"	"	"	Mustafabad	...	...	IV	5
38	"	"	"	Narainpur	...	...	IV	6
39	"	"	"	Ramchandipur...	...	...	IV	5
40	"	"	"	Tarsaon	...	...	IV	6
41	"	Mawai	"	Chirsureswar	...	...	V	5
42	"	"	"	Chitampur	...	...	V	5
43	"	"	"	Kaor Kalan	...	...	V	5
44	"	"	"	Muhammadpur	...	...	V	6
45	"	"	"	Kallan	...	...	V	5
46	"	"	"	Mawari Tarua	...	...	V	6
47	"	"	"	Malo Khar	...	...	V	6
48	"	Mahwari	"	Mahwar Mirparpati	...	...	V	5
49	"	"	"	Sarai Baluwa	...	...	V	5
50	"	Majwar	"	Ailahi	...	...	V	6
51	"	Narwan	"	Dirgaon	...	...	V	6
52	"	"	"	Jalalpur Parasdiha	...	...	VI	5
53	"	"	"	Adsand Jagdispur	...	...	VI	6
54	"	Pandrah	"	Anei...	...	...	VI	6
55	"	"	"	Bikapur Janakpatti	...	...	VI	6
56	"	"	"	Kharam Kusamia	...	...	VI	6
57	"	"	"	Kodaru	...	...	VI	5
58	"	"	"	Nimach	...	...	VI	6
59	"	"	"	Sampur	...	...	VI	6
60	"	"	"	Sarawan	...	...	VI	6
61	"	Rahlupur	"	Chandausi	...	...	VI	5
62	"	"	"	Chandika	...	...	VI	6
63	"	"	"	Khajurgaon	...	...	VI	5
64	"	"	"	Ratanpura	...	...	VII	5
65	"	Sheopur	"	Rustampur	...	...	VII	6
66	"	"	"	Tarapur	...	...	VII	6
67	"	"	"	Taktakpur	...	...	VII	6
68	"	"	"	Tarna Ganeshpur	...	...	VII	5
<i>II.—Miscellaneous.</i>								
69	Abkari, 1853 to 1858 (see also file no. 86) ...						VII	6
70	Accountant and civil auditor. Correspondence with—1848—1850						VIII	7
71	Appointment, employment and education of covenanted officers ...						VIII	7
72	Appointment and removal of subordinate officials ...						VIII	7

Number of file.	Subject.	Number of guard book in which bound.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
73	Balance of land revenue, 1844 to 1854	IX	7
74	Boundary disputes under Act I of 1857. Decision of— ...	X	7
75	Burial ground at Benares	X	7
76	Cash and stamp balances, &c., 1853 to 1857	X	7
77	Chaukaghat bridge over the Burna, 1853 to 1859	XI	7
78	Compensation of lands taken up for roads, 1854 to 1855 ...	XI	7
79	Construction of public bath at Benares, 1847 to 1855	XII	7
80	Costs in suits other than pauper suits, to which Government is a party, 1852 to 1855.	XII	7
81	Daftar Sani of Raja of Benares (contains copies of Duncan records)	XIII	7
82	Electric telegraph	XIII	7
83	Employment of Jagannath Prasad as Treasurer of the Dewanny Adawlut, Benares.	XIII	7
84	Estate of Bibi Khanam Jan, widow of Colonel Wilford, 1847 to 1857	XIV	7
85	Estates of wards, 1845 to 1855	XIV	7
86	Excise (opium)	XIV	7
87	Gudaulia nala and other improvements, 1849	XV	8
88	Government books and schools, 1854 to 1855	XV	8
89	Great Trigonometrical Survey	XV	8
90	Ground rent for Nana Farnvish's land	XV	8
91	Increment or decrement from changes of rivers, 1853 to 1857 ...	XVI	8
92	Kaithi bungalow on the Benares-Ghazipur road	XVI	8
93	Kistbandia, 1845 to 1850	XVI	8
94	Letters sent by the local agents to the Commissioner of the Benares division, 1846 to 1851.	XVII	8
95	Lithographed forms, 1844 to 1852	XVIII	8
96	Local agency funds, 1849 to 1855	XVIII	8
97	Muafi lands, 1844 to 1855	XIX	8
98	„ statements of parganas Narwan, Ralhupur, and taluka Jalupur.	XX	8
99	Maps and other papers relating to land acquisition by the East Indian Railway.	XX	8
100	Maps. Correspondence regarding—	XX	8
101	„ Statements and correspondence regarding cantonment lands, 1851 to 1852.	XXI	8
102	Mahal and mauza registers. Correspondence concerning the preparation of—.	XXII	9
103	Meteorological register	XXII	9
104	Mint at Benares	XXII	9
105	Mutation register	XXII	9
106	Nazul land at Killa Kahna, 1849 to 1850	XXII	9
107	Outstanding sums due to Lachmi Narain, wakil, 1846 to 1850 ...	XXII	9
108	Paris and other exhibitions, 1850 to 1855	XXIII	8
109	Partitions and irregular <i>Batwaras</i> , 1853 to 1857	XXIII	9
110	Patriotic fund, 1855	XXIV	8
111	Patwari papers	XXIV	9

Number of file.	Subject.	Number of guard book in which bound.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
112	Pensions, 1855 to 1857	XXIV	9
113	Planting of trees by tenants against the will of the landlord ...	XXIV	2
114	Police reports for 1854, 1855 and 1856. Orders on— ...	XXV	9
115	Prices current of stores and materials in the district of Benares, 1852 to 1857.	XXVI	2
116	Printing presses	XXVI	9
117	Procedure when plea of settlement cases are required by the civil court, 1846 to 1849.	XXVII	2
118	Property of Musammat Hingan, prostitute, deceased ...	XXVII	2
119	Parjauti, 1855	XXVII	2
120	Pattidari transfer, 1844 to 1855	XXVIII	9
121	Rani Bhawani's estate	XXIX	10
122	Records. Arrangement of—, 1845 to 1855	XXX	10
123	Recovery of Government dues in pauper suits, 1851 to 1854 ...	XXXI	10
124	Resources and products of India, 1847 to 1855	XXXII	10
125	Revenue administration reports, 1851 to 1855	XXXIII	10
126	„ authorities and decrees of civil courts	XXXIII	10
127	Road and ferry fund committee, Benares. Letters issued by— ...	XXXIV and XXXV	10
128	„ „ „ „ „ Correspondence relating to road, grand trunk, vide file no. 151.	XXXVI	11
129	Roads and mauzas. List of the lines of—	XXXVI	11
130	Sales in satisfaction of decrees	XXXVI	11
131	Salt, 1844	XXXVI	11
132	Samples of printed and lithographed forms, 1855	XXXVII	11
133	Settlement records. Preservation of—	XXXVII	11
134	„ in perpetuity of mauza Anjorapur and Chak Gajra, pargana Pandrah.	XXXVII	11
135	Sheo Prasad Singh's charitable funds, 1854-5... ..	XXXVII	11
136	Short weight coin	XXXVII	11
137	Sixteen villages included in the <i>halqa</i> of Shukur in Benares city ...	XXXVII	11
138	Statistical information relating to the Benares district called for by Government.	XXXVIII	11
139	Statements of parganas Barah, Dhus, Majhwar, Mawai ...	XXXVIII	11
140	Statement of business disposed of and pending in the Benares collectorate, 1852 to 1855.	XXXIX	11
141	Steam navigation of the Ganges	XL	11
142	Superintendent of the Family Domains, Raja of Benares ...	XL	11
143	Supplies for troops	XL	11
144	Supply of boats, 1852 to 1855	XLI	11
145	Thuggee and dacoity, 1856-7	XLI	11
146	Traffic on the main roads	XLI	11
147	Weekly memorandum of current silver coins in the Collector's treasury, 1850-1.	XLI	11
148	Weights and measures	XLI	11
149	Annual reports sent to Sessions Judge, 1844 to 1861	XLII	11
150	Letters from the Sessions Judge to the Magistrate of Benares, 1843,	XLII	11
151	Grand trunk road. Correspondence regarding—	XLIII and XLIV	11
152	Sital Singh's and Venkat Acharaya trust	XLV	11

NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF GHAZIPUR.

1. UNTIL 1817 Ghazipur formed part of the Benares district. On January 30th

*Régulation I of 1816 removed the province of Benares from the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces and placed it, together with Behar, under a separate Commissioner. At first there was but one Commissioner: later a Board was constituted.

a list of "the parganas most remote from the residence of the Collector of Benares and which it appears most expedient to place under the separate control of a junior revenue officer."

These parganas were—

Ballia.	Shadiabad.
Kharid.	Pachotar.
Kopachit.	Karanda.
Chounsa.	Saidpur.
Zamania.	Bahriabad.
Mahaich.	Muhammadabad.
Sikandarpur.	Ghazipur.
Zahurabad.	Garha.
Bhadaon.	Dehma.

Lakhnesar.

"The parganas alluded to", continues the Commissioner, "comprehend the whole of the country now placed under the magisterial control of Mr. R. Bird at Ghazipur and pay to Government an annual land revenue of Rs. 13,19,771. By separating them entirely from the general authority of the Collector of Benares and entrusting the charge to Mr. Barlow no additional expense to Government need be incurred. On the contrary this most beneficial arrangement may be carried into full effect so as to ensure an immediate gain of Rs. 3,000 per annum."

The gain was to be made by reductions in the *sadr* office establishment at Benares and the saving of the tahsildar's commission on the collection of the land revenue of two tahsils which would, after the fixing of the Collector's outcherry at Ghazipur, be paid direct into that treasury. A deputation allowance of Rs. 12 per diem was proposed for Mr. Barlow. The Governor General "entirely approved" of these proposals and authorized the separation of the above parganas from the Benares district.

2. On February 27th Mr. Tilghman, the acting Secretary to the Commissioner in Behar and Benares, wrote to Mr. Robert Barlow saying that as soon as he had finished the duties entrusted to him, that is to say, the revision of the establishment of kanungos in the province of Benares, he was to take charge of the above-named parganas and to establish his "head cutcherry at the town of Ghazipur," previously receiving from the Collector of Benares the documents in his possession relating to this tract of country, which included the whole of the present Ghazipur and Ballia districts.

3. On April 2nd, 1817, Mr. Barlow was informed that he was to be designated "Officiating Collector of Ghazipur" and that his seal of office was to be inscribed "Seal of the Revenue Catcherry of Sircar Ghazipur." From April 5th, 1817, Mr. Barlow was addressed thus in official correspondence. The measure of appointing a Collector was a tentative one, for, on August 1st, 1817, the Secretary to the Commissioner in Benares and Behar thus addressed Mr. Barlow :—

"As no division of the establishments of Benares consequent to your appointment at Ghazipur has yet taken place in the office of accounts at the presidency, nor will do so until a distinct collectorship shall have been finally fixed at Ghazipur, it is necessary for the civil auditor and accountant to the Revenue department

to continue the whole in his accounts as still appertaining to the Benares Collectorship.

"For this purpose, instead of forwarding your accounts direct to the presidency, you should forward them through the office of the Collector of Benares. But this, being merely an arrangement of form, is entirely unconnected with the payment or control, in any manner, of your establishment by the Collector of Benares."

I did not come across any document in the records showing the date upon which the Collector of Ghazipur discontinued the practice of sending up his accounts through the Collector of Benares.

4. Mr. Barlow was appointed Collector at Ghazipur in the days when the office of Magistrate was separate from that of Collector and combined with that of Judge.

Although the revenue records of Ghazipur are voluminous only six or seven documents of a judicial nature now exist. According to the gazetteer the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the Ghazipur district was from 1795 until 1821 divided between the Judge and Magistrate of Jaunpur and the Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapur.

5. In 1820 a tract of territory which comprised a great part of the Azamgarh district was annexed to Ghazipur so that the Collector's revenue accounts were divided in two sections—the accounts of "Sircar Ghazipur" and those of "Chuckleh Azimghur."

This arrangement persisted until 1832. On November 13th of that year Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Commissioner of the ninth division, directed Mr. J. H. Money, acting Collector of Ghazipur, to make over charge on the 1st December 1832 of "pargana Secunderpore in Sircar Ghazeepore, and of the four tahsildaries of Ghosee, Muhammadabad, Sugree and Mhow," with all the records, accounts and establishments connected with that portion of his district to the acting Collector of Azamgarh.

6. I have classified the Ghazipur records as follows :—

I.—Revenue records.—

(a) Letters received.

(b) Letters issued.

(c) Miscellaneous records, i.e. registers, statements, files and copies of correspondence.

II.—Settlement records.—

(a) Records of Mr. Lushington's settlement of Saidpur Bhitri, 1831 to 1834.

(b) Records of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement, 1835 to 1837.

(c) Records of settlements made by Messrs. Raikes, Wynyard and Barnes, 1839 to 1842.

(d) Miscellaneous, including Mr. Peploe Smith's settlement in 1838.

7. *Revenue records.—(a) Letters received.—*

*Series I.—*Correspondence with the Collector of Benares relating to the Ghazipur district, 1802 to 1820, three volumes.

The great majority of these letters are copies, being taken by a clerk especially appointed shortly after Ghazipur was made a separate charge. Some of the later letters are originals, having been forwarded to the Collector of Ghazipur by the Collector of Benares as referring to the district of the former.

*Series II.—*Letters received from the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Revenue, or the Commissioner. This series runs without a break from January 1817 until December 1855. It fills forty-seven guard books after having been carefully weeded.

Scarcely any records for the years 1856 and 1857 exist. From 1855 onwards nearly all the records of several years seem to have been destroyed.

Series III.—Revenue circulars received by the Collector of Ghazipur, 1817 to 1855, nineteen volumes.

Series IV.—Circulars received by the Collector from the Accountant, 1835 to 1853, one volume.

Series V.—Letters received by the local agents at Ghazipur, 1822 to 1846, one volume.

8. (b) *Letters issued.*—These are all copies made in registers :—

Series I.—All letters issued between May 4th, 1816, and April 30th, 1821, five volumes.

Series II.—Letters issued to the Board of Revenue between 1st May 1821 and February 1828, seven volumes.

Series III.—Revenue letters issued classified according to subjects, 1828 to 1831, two volumes. These letters are listed at the commencement of each volume.

Series IV.—Letters issued to the Commissioner between May 1831 and December 1855, twenty-five volumes.

Series V.—Miscellaneous letters issued between May 1821 and December 1853, thirty-five volumes.

Series VI.—Letters issued by the local agents between 1821 and 1855, one volume.

Series VII.—Letters issued by Mr. Davidson, Deputy Collector in 1849, one volume.

9. (c) *Miscellaneous records.*—These are of a most varied nature, and a full list of them is set forth in the table showing the contents of the various *bastas*. In this place it is only necessary to mention that the volume of files in *basta* no. 26 has at its beginning a list of the files it contains.

The nine volumes of copies of correspondence relating to the Ghazipur district which I have classified among miscellaneous records were probably taken by the order of Mr. Oldham for the preparation of his "Ghazipur Memoir." This series of copies covers the period 1797 to 1855 and includes most of the important documents relating to the Ghazipur district.

10. *The settlement records.*—The Ghazipur settlement records are very numerous. The district was settled by Jonathan Duncan in 1789-90. His settlement was originally for ten years, but in 1792 was made perpetual. No English records of this settlement exist at Ghazipur: they are all kept at Benares. There are however at Ghazipur in the treasury strong-room a few of Duncan's vernacular records of the settlement. Those records have suffered much from the attacks of fish insects.

The defects of Duncan's settlement of the Ghazipur district are set forth on pages 128 and 129 of the district gazetteer. Owing to the defective settlement agrarian troubles were frequent and the volume of litigation was enormous. To remedy this Mr. H. Lushington was appointed in 1831 to settle the pargana Saidpur Bhitri. His settlement was concluded in 1834 for a period of twenty years, but was made perpetual in 1839.

The following records of Mr. Lushington's work exist :—

One volume of letters received by him between 1831 and 1834.

Three volumes of copies of letters issued by him.

One volume of assessment statements.

One case book.

11. In 1835 Mr. G. F. Edmonstone was appointed to settle the lapsed farm of Babu Abrakh Singh, which comprised 251 villages, having an area of nearly 70,000 acres in parganas Shadiabad, Pachotar, Zahurabad and Bhadaon. Two volumes of his correspondence of 1835, 1836 and 1837 exist.

In 1838 Mr. E. Peplow Smith was appointed to make a settlement of pargana Bahriabad. None of his correspondence exists, but the records include two

A NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF JAUNPUR.

THE few pre-Mutiny records that now exist in the record room of the Collector of Jaunpur have been placed in seven guard books.

The contents of these guard books are as follows :—

Number 1 contains original correspondence, consisting of about forty letters written during the period 1848 to 1856, relating to the sale of mauza Aureyla, pargana Mariahu, its purchase by Government and its subsequent restitution to its original proprietors.

The correspondence is listed at the beginning of the volume.

Number 2 contains letters of 1857, some of which are originals and others copies, arranged under the supervision of Mr. R. P. Dewhurst and listed in the printed list prepared by him.

Number 3 contains :—

(a) Copies of important correspondence relating to portions of the suburbs of Jaunpur which have come under cultivation and are consequently liable to assessment of land revenue.

The correspondence, which has been listed, covers the period 1849 to 1855 and includes fifty-two maps and two muhalla registers.

In addition to this pre-Mutiny correspondence the following records of a later date have been pasted in this guard book :—

- (i) A note, dated the 15th May 1873, by Mr. Barry "on the so-called nazul cases in the city."
- (ii) A memorandum, dated the 21st February 1880, by Mr. Addis on the city land, Jaunpur.
- (iii) Correspondence of 1880 and 1888 on the above subject.

(b) Two original letters from Mr. Ommaney, Collector of Jaunpur, addressed to the Commissioner in 1849. One of these is interesting as describing the ceremony of *shagoon* practised by the tahsildars of the Benares division at the end of *Bhadon* or on the 1st of *Kuar* as a method of extracting money from the people.

Number 4 contains copies of correspondence relating to *taufir* land in chak Kalwa, mauza Passewa, tahsil Karahat.

Number 5 contains copies of the revenue administration reports for the period 1842 to 1859 of the Jaunpur district, and some correspondence thereon.

Number 6 contains copies of correspondence relating to taluka Houz and other salt lands in the Jaunpur district, 1833 to 1855.

Number 7 is a register into which have been copied—

- (1) the proceedings of Jonathan Duncan, Resident at Benares, relating to the Jaunpur district from October 1787 to July 1791;
- (2) a note by Mr. Thomason when Member of the Board of Revenue, dated November 19, 1842, on the state of the Jaunpur Collectorship;
- (3) correspondence of the period 1843 to 1846 between the Collector of Jaunpur, the Commissioner of the Benares division, the Board of Revenue and Government, relating to the rearrangement of parganas in the Jaunpur district.

In 1885 Mr. Wheeler when revising the settlement of the Jaunpur district brought away from Benares part of the record of the quinquennial settlement of *fasli* 1202 made by Jonathan Duncan. These volumes have since been returned to the Commissioner's office at Benares under the orders of Government.

A note on the pre-Mutiny records in the office of the Collector of Mirzapur.

THE pre-Mutiny records in the office of the Collector of Mirzapur consist of no fewer than 354 volumes, exclusive of official gazettes.

2. They are characterized by the completeness of the records of the Magistrate's office. This fact greatly enhances their value, because in nearly all the other offices that possess pre-Mutiny records the judicial ones are very meagre.

3. At Mirzapur the letters from the Government to the Magistrate form a continuous series from 1795 (the year in which the office of Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapur was created) until 1845.

4. The letters from the Nizamut Adawlut and the Court of Circuit to the Judge and Magistrate form another interesting series running from 1795 until 1839. Unfortunately the letters from 1803 to 1807 inclusive and those from February 1811 to August 1814 are missing.

The series of judicial letters is continued up to the time of the Mutiny in the shape of letters from the Sessions Judge to the Magistrate. These two series, coupled with a complete series of the circulars issued by the Nizamut Adawlut from 1826 to 1841, throw much light on the early judicial systems of these provinces.

5. The miscellaneous letters received by the Magistrate are numerous and are of considerable interest as revealing something of the life of the times to which they belong.

6. Another feature of the Mirzapur records is that they include some kinds of correspondence which do not appear to have been preserved in their entirety in other district offices, e.g.—

Letters from the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces.

„ Accountant General from 1795 onwards.

„ Accountant, North-Western Provinces.

„ Civil Auditor.

„ Superintendent of Resources, Farrukhabad.

Correspondence relating to various estates under the management of the Court of Wards.

7. The majority of the records have been arranged chronologically, the letters issued being separated from the letters received. The former have been copied into registers and the latter pasted in original in guard books.

8. On visiting the office I found that the bulk of the records had been made up into bound volumes, but that of these about 80 per cent. required rebinding. In the case of the volumes of letters received rebound by me I have weeded out and destroyed all the letters which possessed only ephemeral interest.

9. In addition to the bound records I came upon a quantity of loose papers of an early date, among which were some copies of the correspondence of Jonathan Duncan, the famous Resident at Benares. The originals of most of these copies exist at Benares. In a few cases, however, the originals are not at Benares. These latter I have removed from Mirzapur, had them bound up and placed along with the other Duncan records in the Commissioner's office at Benares. The remainder of these loose papers have been made up into files and pasted in guard books.

10. I found tied up in bundles the original correspondence of the Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapur for the years 1856 and 1857. These letters have been placed in guard books after being weeded.

11. I have classified the Mirzapur records as follows:—

I.—Judicial records—

(a) Letters received.

(b) „ issued.

(c) Registers and statements

II.—Miscellaneous records—

(a) Letters received.

(b) „ issued (these have been entered in the volumes of judicial letters issued).

(c) Registers.

III.—Financial records—

(a) Letters received.

(b) „ issued (these, too, have been entered in the registers of judicial letters).

(c) Registers.

IV.—Revenue records—

(a) Letters received.

(b) „ issued.

(c) Correspondence arranged in files.

V.—Records relating to estates under the Court of Wards—

(a) Letters received.

(b) „ issued.

VI.—Settlement records—

(a) Letters issued.

(b) „ received.

(c) Registers and statements.

VII.—Government Gazettes—

(a) Government of India Gazettes.

(b) Government of Agra „

12. The arrangement of the records is set forth in detail in the following table:—

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
<i>Judicial.</i>	1	1830	1
	2	1831-2	
	3	1833-4	
	4	1834-5	
	5	1835-6	
	6	1837	
	7	1837-8	
	8	1838-9	
	9	1839-40	2
	10	1840	
	11	1840-1	
	12	1841-2	
	13	1842-3	
	14	1843 to 1845	
	15	1845 „ 1847	
	16	1847 „ 1849	
	17	1849-50	3
	18	1850-1	
	19	1851 to 1853	
	20	1854	
	21	1854-5	
	22	1855 to 1857	
	23	1857	
	24	1857	4
Series II.—Circulars from Commissioner to Magistrate. Three volumes.	25	1850 to 1854	
	26	1855-6	
	27	1856-7	5
Series III.—Letters from the Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces. Three volumes.	28	1812 to 1817	
	29	1818 „ 1820	
	30	1821 „ 1827	
	31	1795 to 1799	
Series IV.—Letters from Government to the Magistrate. Twelve volumes.	32	1799 „ 1803	6
	33	1803 „ 1805	
	34	1806 „ 1810	
	35	1811	
	36	1812-13	6
	37	1813-14	
	38	1814 to 1816	
	39	1817 „ 1820	
	40	1821 „ 1827	
	41	1827 „ 1834	
	42	1834 „ 1845	

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
Series V.—Letters from the Nizamut Adawlut and Court of Circuit. Seventeen volumes.	43	1795 to 1997 ...	7
	44	1798 „ 1802 ...	
	45	1802-9 ...	
	46	1809 to 1811 (January) ...	
	47	1814 (September)-1815 ...	
	48	1816 ...	
	49	1817-8 ...	
	50	1818 ...	8
	51	1819 ...	
	52	1820 ...	
	53	1821-2 ...	
	54	1822 to 1824 ...	
	55	1824-5 ...	
	56	1826 ...	
	57	1827-8 ...	
	58	1829 to 1832 ...	9
	59	1836 „ 1839 ...	
Series VI.—Letters from Sessions Judge. Six volumes.	60	1833 „ 1837 ...	
	61	1837 „ 1839 ...	
	62	1839-40 ...	
	63	1840 to 1845 ...	
	64	1845 „ 1851 ...	
	65	1851 „ 1857 ...	10
Series VII.—Circulars from Superior Courts. Five volumes.	66	1826 „ 1829 ...	
	67	1830 „ 1832 ...	
	68	1832 „ 1836 ...	
	69	1836 „ 1837 ...	
	70	1838 „ 1841 ...	
Series VIII.—Letters from Commissioner to the Joint Magistrate. One volume.	71	1849 „ 1851 ...	11
	72	1803 „ 1805 ...	
	73	1807 „ 1809 ...	
	74	1810-11 ...	
	75	1811-2 ...	
	76	1812 ...	
	77	1817-18 ...	
	78	1818-19 ...	12
	79	1819-20 ...	
	80	1821 to 1829 ...	
	81	1829 „ 1832 ...	
	82	1832-3 ...	
	83	1833 to 1836 ...	
	84	1836-7 ...	
Series IX.—Letters issued by the Magistrate. Twenty-seven volumes.	85	1837 to 1839 ...	13
	86	1839-40 ...	
	87	1840 to 1842 ...	
	88	1842 „ 1845 ...	
	89	1845 „ 1848 ...	
	90	1848-9 ...	
	91	1850 ...	
	92	1850-1 ...	14
	93	1851-2 ...	
	94	1852-3 ...	
	95	1853-4 ...	
	96	1854-5 ...	
	97	1855 ...	
	98	1855 to 1857 ...	
Series X.—Letters issued by Joint Magistrate. One volume.	99	1849 to 1852 ...	15
	100	1824 ...	
	101	1831 ...	
	102	1831-2 ...	
	103	1834 to 1836 ...	
	104	1836-7 ...	
	105	1837-8 ...	
Series I.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Magistrate. Twenty-two volumes.	106	1838 ...	16
	107	1838 ...	
	108	1841-2 ...	
	109	1842 ...	
	110	1843-4 ...	
	111	1844 ...	
	112	1845 ...	
	113	1851-2 ...	15
	114	1852-3 ...	
	115	1853-4 ...	
	116	1854-5 ...	
	117	1855 ...	
	118	1855-6 ...	
	119	1856-7 ...	16
	120	1857 ...	
	121	1857 ...	

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
<i>Miscellaneous—(concluded).</i>			
Series II.—Letters received regarding marriages and Church Building Fund. One volume.	122	1847 to 1855	...
Series III.—Registers	123	Marriage register book	...
	124	" notice book	...
<i>Financial.</i>			
Series I.—Letters received from the Accountant General. Four volumes.	125	1795 to 1818	...
	126	1819 " 1828	...
	127	1829 " 1832	...
	128	1838 " 1857	...
Series II.—Letters received relating to treasury matters. One volume.	129	1848 " 1856	...
Series III.—Letters received from the Superintendent of Resources. Two volumes.	130	1831 " 1835	...
	131	1835	...
	132	1831 " 1833	...
	133	1833 " 1835	...
	134	1835	...
	135	1835 " 1837	...
Series IV.—Letters received from the Accountant. Ten volumes.	136	1837-8	...
	137	1838 to 1843	...
	138	1843 " 1849	...
	139	1849 " 1852	...
	140	1853-4	...
	141	1854 to 1856	...
Series V.—Circulars from the Accountant. One volume.	142	1844 " 1855	...
Series VI.—Cash abstract accounts. Three volumes.	143	1832 " 1839	...
	144	1839 " 1848	...
	145	1848 " 1856	...
<i>Revenue.</i>			
Series I.—Halkabandi of patwaris (with a packet of maps).	146	1856	...
Series II.—Letters received by the Collector of Mirzapur from the Collector of Benares. Two volumes.	147	1829 to 1835	...
	148	1836 " 1848	...
Series III.—Copies of letters relating to the Mirzapur district sent to the Collector of Benares. Four volumes with a list.	149	1795 " 1831	...
	150	1816 " 1830	...
	151	1819 " 1831	...
	152	1816 " 1830	...
	153	List	...
	154	1829-30	...
	155	1830	...
	156	1830-1	...
	157	1831	...
	158	1832	...
	159	1833	...
	160	1833	...
	161	1834	...
	162	1834	...
	163	1835	...
	164	1835	...
	165	1836	...
	166	1837	...
	167	1837	...
	168	1838	...
	169	1839	...
	170	1840	...
Series IV.—Letters sent to the Collector by the Commissioner. Thirty-eight volumes.	171	1841	...
	172	1842	...
	173	1843	...
	174	1844	...
	175	1845	...
	176	1846	...
	177	1847	...
	178	1848	...
	179	1849	...
	180	1849	...
	181	1850	...
	182	1850	...
	183	1851	...
	184	1852	...
	185	1853	...
	186	1854	...
	187	1855	...
	188	1855-6	...
	189	1856	...
	190	1856	...
	191	1857	...

Nature of records.	Number of volumes.	Date of record.			Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
<i>Revenue—(concluded).</i>					
	192	1831 to 1835	...	...	30
	193	1835-6	...	...	
	194	1837-8	...	...	
	195	1838-9	...	...	
Series V.—Circulars from the Commissioner to the Collector. Eleven volumes.	196	1840 to 1846	...	...	31
	197	1846 " 1852	...	...	
	198	1853-4	...	...	
	199	1854-5	...	...	
	200	1855-6	...	...	
	201	1856	...	...	
	202	1856-7	...	...	32
Series VI.—Letters from Government and Board of Revenue to the Collector. One volume.	203	1843 to 1852	...	...	
Series VII.—Letters from the Deputy Collector, Mirzapur. One volume.	204	1850 " 1852	...	...	33
	205	1829 " 1832	...	...	
	206	1833-4	...	...	
	207	1834-5	...	...	
	208	1835-6	...	...	
	209	1836-7	...	...	
	210	1837-8	...	...	
	211	1838-9	...	...	
	212	1839 to 1841	...	...	
	213	1841-2	...	...	
Series VIII.—Letters sent by the Collector to the Commissioner. Nineteen volumes.	214	1843-4	...	...	34
	215	1844 to 1847	...	...	
	216	1847 " 1849	...	...	
	217	1849 " 1851	...	...	
	218	1851-2	...	...	
	219	1852	...	...	
	220	1853-4	...	...	35
	221	1854-5	...	...	
	222	1855-6	...	...	
	223	1856 to 1858	...	...	
	224	1856	...	...	
	225	1856	...	...	
	226	1857	...	...	
	227	1857	...	...	36
Series IX.—Office copies of miscellaneous revenue letters issued (including those relating to the Court of Wards). Four volumes.	228				
Series X.—Revenue files. Three volumes.					
Volume 1.—Files 1 to 3—					
(1) The tenure of the Raja of Bejalgah.					
(2) Pargana Singralee.					
(3) Roads.					
Volume 2.—File 4 (part I)—					
(4) Zamindari of the Raja of Agoree Burhur.	229				
Volume 3.—Files 4 (part II) and 5, 6 and 7—					
(5) Coal mines in the Mirzapur district.					
(6) Boundary marks in pargana Burhur.	230				
(7) Transit duties					
<i>Court of Wards.</i>					
Series I.—Letters received regarding the Kantit estate. Three volumes.	231	1849-50	...	...	37
	232	1851	...	...	
	233	1851 to 1855	...	...	
Series II.—Letters received regarding other estates. Two volumes.	234	1855	...	...	37
	235	1856-7	...	...	
Series III.—Letters issued regarding the Kantit estate. Two volumes.	236	1852 to 1854	...	...	37
	237	1854 " 1856	...	...	
Series IV.—Letters issued regarding other estates. One volume.	238	1855 " 1858	...	...	37
<i>Settlement.</i>					
Series I.—Letters from the Commissioner to the Settlement Officer. Three volumes.	239	1839 to 1842	...	...	38
	240	1842-3	...	...	
	241	1846 to 1849	...	...	
Series II.—Miscellaneous letters received by the Settlement Officer. Two volumes.	242	1839 to 1842	...	...	38
	243	1851-2	...	...	
	244	1839 to 1841	...	...	39
	245	1841-2	...	...	
	246	1842-3	...	...	
	247	1843	...	...	
	248	1843 to 1847	...	...	
	249	1848 " 1852	...	...	
Series III.—Letters received by the Settlement Officer. Six volumes.					39

Nature of records.	Number of volume.	Date of record.	Number of <i>basta</i> in which tied up.
<i>Settlement—(concluded).</i>			
Series IV.—Miscellaneous Settlement Registers. Five volumes—			
(1) Village statements, 1843 ...	250		} 40
(2) Settlement statement of par-gana Kantit, 1842.	251		
(3) Miscellaneous statements, 1846 to 1848.	252		
(4) Statements of estates ...	253		
(5) Summarily settled, 1836-7 ...	254		
Series V.—Fifteen volumes of police statements.	255 to 270		41
Series VI.—Fourteen volumes of general statements.	271 to 284		} 42
Series VII.—Eight volumes of <i>muafi</i> statements.	285 to 293		
Series VIII.—Seven volumes of statements (A, B, and C) of zamindari estates.	294 to 301		
Series IX.—Village maps. Sixteen volumes—			
Volumes 1 to 3 ...	302 to 304		43
" 4 " 6 ...	305 " 307		44
" 7 " 9 ...	308 " 310		45
" 10 " 11 ...	311-12		46
" 12 " 16 ...	313 to 317		47
Series X.—Village statements. Thirty-six volumes—			
Volumes 1 to 7 ...	318 to 324		48
" 8 " 14 ...	325 " 331		49
" 15 " 21 ...	332 " 338		50
" 22 " 28 ...	339 " 345		51
" 29 " 37 ...	346 " 354		52
<i>Government Gazettes.</i>			
Government of India Gazettes. Seventy-one volumes.	353 to 425		53 to 63
Government of Agra Gazettes. Seventeen volumes.	426 " 444		64 " 66
Registers containing lists of letters issued and received. Thirteen volumes.	445 " 457		67

D. DEWAR,

*On special duty, connected with the
Preservation of the pre-Mutiny Records.*

The 30th April 1910.

A note on the pre-Mutiny records in the office of the Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

THE pre-Mutiny records in this office consist of sixteen volumes.

The bulk of the correspondence has been arranged chronologically, letters on all subjects being filed together. Letters received and letters issued, however, have been bound up separately. In some cases the correspondence has been made up into files.

The chronologically arranged letters.—(1) *Letters received.*—These have been pasted in three guard books.

No. 1 contains the letters received by the Commissioner relating to the Domains prior to 1832.

The earliest letter bears the date December 2, 1826. Some of the letters in this volume have been injured by damp and are not very legible.

No. 2 contains letters received by the Deputy Superintendent between February 1832 and October 1848. A list of the contents exists at the beginning of the volume.

No. 3 contains letters of the period 1848 to 1863. The contents of this volume are also listed.

(2) *Letters issued.*—The letters issued have been copied out into registers; those sent prior to the Mutiny occupy nine volumes. Volume I contains copies of letters issued from December 1826 to January 1832. The series, however, is not complete: and this remark is also true of some of the other registers. The present volume contains a copy of an important letter of 143 paragraphs, dated May 20, 1827, written by Mr. Bird, the Special Mofussil Commissioner, to the Secretary to the Government of India. This letter gives the history and a detailed account of the pargana Bhadoi (i.e. the Family Domains).

Volume 2 contains copies of letters issued between October 1831 and March 1833.

Volume 3 covers the period 1833 to 1835.

"	4	"	"	1835	"	1839.
"	5	"	"	1839	"	1842.
"	6	"	"	1842	"	1850.
"	7	"	"	1851	"	1853.
"	8	"	"	1853	"	1856.
"	9	"	"	1856	"	1859.

The correspondence arranged in files.—There are five files of considerable size, which I have had pasted into three guard books. Many of the letters have been injured by damp.

The five files relate to—

- (1) Compensation for land taken up for the military road from Benares to Allahabad, 1819 to 1832.
- (2) The appointment of the Commissioner as Superintendent of the Family Domains, 1826 to 1845.
- (3) The appointment of a Deputy Superintendent of the Family Domains 1830-1.
- (4) The working of Act VII of 1828, 1830-1.
- (5) The taluka Naugarh, 1838.

In addition to the above fifteen volumes there is a register of cash accounts of the years 1854 to 1860 inclusive.

The 19th April 1910.

D. DEWAR.

A NOTE ON THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS OF CHUNAR FORTRESS.

On visiting Chunar in 1910 I found that the English pre-mutiny records in the tahsildar's record room were in a lamentable state. The bound volumes were mostly falling to pieces, their contents were riddled with holes and the paper had become so brittle in many cases as to break off when handled. The loose papers, of which there were several thousand kept folded in full in a large chest, were in better condition. These consisted mainly of invoices of stores, survey reports of arms and accoutrements, returns of arms and accoutrements, correspondence regarding the estates of deceased European Invalids, records of services, extracts from character books, descriptive long rolls, nominal rolls, review rolls, correspondence relating to orphan children, reports of the proceedings of courts martial, correspondence relating to pay, &c., and miscellaneous correspondence. As nearly all the more important of these records had already been incorporated in the bound registers, I have destroyed, under the orders of Government, quite 95 per cent. of these papers. The comparatively few that have been retained have been pasted in guard books.

2. Although political prisoners were sometimes confined in Chunar fortress, the Chunar records contain very little relating to them. On the other hand, much of the correspondence of the Agent to the Governor General, in the office of the Commissioner of the Benares division, is concerned with these state prisoners.

3. By far the most important and interesting of the Chunar records are the books of general and garrison orders. These date from 1808, and, although by no means continuous, throw much light on the organization of the army maintained by the East India Company.

These records are rendered the more valuable by the fact that the fort was garrisoned by the Honourable Company's European Invalids, so that the records contain much matter not to be found in those of other cantonments. Moreover, the pre-mutiny records of nearly all, if not of all, the other cantonments in these provinces appear to have been destroyed.

4. Prior to 1824 the general and the garrison orders were entered in the same register; from 1824 onwards these classes of orders are separately recorded.

5. The Chunar records now consist of eighty volumes. As I have classified them, they fall into twelve series:—

Series I.—Registers of general and garrison orders between August 1808 and May 1815.—There are many gaps in this series, which consists of ten volumes.

Series II.—Registers of garrison orders between January 1824 and May 1854.—This series consists of sixteen volumes; the orders for the period March 1839 to December 1842 are missing.

Series III.—Registers of Invalid orders.—Two volumes, which cover the periods April 1825 to May 1827 and September 1843 to October 1848. In the other years the Invalid orders have been copied into the garrison order book.

Series IV.—General orders.—This series consists of thirteen volumes and covers the periods 1824 to 1833 and 1848 to 1857. The general orders for the latter period are printed.

Series V.—Letters issued by the Fort Adjutant.—This series, which consists of six volumes, covers the periods 1829 to 1833 and 1846 to 1859.

Series VI.—Letters issued by the Commanding Officer, Chunar, 1853 to 1859.—One volume.

Series VII.—Letters issued by the officer in charge of the European Invalids for the following periods:—

1817 to 1837,

1839 to 1841,

1851 to 1859,

twelve volumes.

Series VIII.—Letters received by the officer in charge of the European Invalids, 1817 to 1857.—Two volumes.

Series IX.—Registers containing review rolls, garrison accounts, &c., from 1837 to 1858.—Nine volumes.

Series X.—Registers of Invalid review and muster rolls, and pay abstracts, 1850 to 1858.—Two volumes.

Series XI.—Registers of establishment rolls, 1849-50.—Three volumes.

Series XII.—Miscellaneous registers.—There are five of these:—

One book of copies of wills.

One list of inscriptions on the tombstones in the cemeteries at Chunar.

One volume of statements of records of services.

One volume of miscellaneous statements, &c.

One volume of alphabetical annual long rolls, 1848 to 1859.

6. The pre-mutiny records have been tied up in eight bastas, as follows:—

*Number of
basta.*

Nature of contents.

(1) Series I, i.e.—Ten volumes of general and station orders 1808 to 1815.

(2) Series II, i.e.—Sixteen volumes of station orders, 1824 to 1854.

(3) Part of series IV, i.e.—Eight volumes of general orders, 1824 to 1852.

(4) Part of series IV, i.e.—Five volumes of general orders, 1853 to 1857.

(5) Series III, V, VI and VIII, i.e.—

Two volumes of invalid orders.

Six volumes of letters issued by the Fort Adjutant.

One volume of letters issued by the Commanding Officer.

Two volumes of letters received by the officer in charge, Invalids.

(6) Series VII, i.e.—Twelve volumes of letters issued by the officer in charge, European Invalids.

(7) Series IX and X, i.e.—Nine volumes of review rolls and accounts and two volumes of Invalid accounts.

(8) Series XI and XII, i.e.—Three volumes of registers of establishment rolls and five volumes of miscellaneous registers.

The 4th December 1910.

D. DEWAR.

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records of the
Gorakhpur Division.*

A NOTE ON THE PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GORAKHPUR DIVISION.

THESE records, although perhaps they do not contain very much of historical importance, are voluminous and have the merit of being arranged in files or *misl*s.

The files fall into two series—

(1) those relating to the Gorakhpur district (including Basti);

(2) those that relate to the Azamgarh district.

2. (1) *The Gorakhpur files*.—This series consists of 211 revenue files, arranged in 130 guard books, and of 7 judicial files placed in 2 guard books.

The revenue files—many of which comprise a large number of serials and extend over a long period—contain all the important revenue correspondence relating to the old Gorakhpur district from the year 1818 onwards.

The judicial records, on the other hand, are very scanty. The files relate to the construction of the Gorakhpur jail, the Collector's office, the *sarai*, the dispensary, the Budick dacoits, the extradition treaties with Nepal, and the ferries on the river Gogra.

3. (2) *The Azamgarh files*.—This series includes 181 revenue files or *misl*s, bound up in 67 guard books, and 3 judicial files, pasted in a single guard book.

4. Both series of files have been listed. These lists have been bound up into two volumes—one containing the lists of the Gorakhpur files and the other those of the Azamgarh files. In each volume there are separate lists for the revenue and judicial files. The lists however are not confined to pre-mutiny records, they include a number of files of a later date.

There is at the beginning of each volume an alphabetical index of the subject matter of the files.

I have added to each list a column giving the number of the guard book in which each file is pasted and another column in which is entered the number of the *basta* in which the guard book in question is tied up—thus any file can be turned up in a few minutes.

5. It is perhaps worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the fact that a few valueless files have been destroyed by me; the number that have been placed in guard books considerably exceeds the number stated to exist by Mr. R. P. Dewhurst in paragraph 19 of his final report on the pre-mutiny records of these provinces.

There are three reasons for this difference—

(1) some additional files have been found since 1904, when Mr. Dewhurst visited Gorakhpur;

(2) some files have been made up from the loose papers belonging to the Gorakhpur Commissionership which I found in the office of the Commissioner of Benares;

(3) two files relating to the Gorakhpur division have been removed from Agra where they were discovered by Mr. Dewhurst.

6. In addition to the above records there are two large volumes containing account settlement statements for the Gorakhpur district. These statements relate to the settlements made for the *fasli* years 1216—1219 and 1220—1224 by Messrs. Balfour and Grant in 1809—1812 and Messrs. Forde and Ricketts in 1816 and 1817, respectively.

I found these two volumes in the office of the Commissioner of Benares. They were labelled "Duncan Records 1809." Their only claim to be called Duncan records is that in one of them a part of the cash account of the Benares treasury for February 1795 has been bound. The statements they contain are not in chronological order.

7. Mention should be made of the fact that a number of scattered revenue papers relating to the Gorakhpur division for the period 1802—1842 are contained in bound volumes in the office of the Commissioner of Benares. These papers are not listed; but it is improbable that there are among these any very important ones relating to the Gorakhpur division.

8. There are in the office of the Commissioner of Gorakhpur a large number of issue and receipt registers of the correspondence of the Commissioner, prior to the mutiny. These registers are in bad condition, but as the summaries of the correspondence they give are too brief to be of any value in the absence of the originals it has not been thought necessary to incur the expense of rebinding them. They are accordingly tied up in *bastas* in their present condition; being retained merely for the sake of the statistical value they may possess.

9. Of the Pre-Mutiny Gazettes—one volume exists which contains some of the *Government of Agra Gazettes* issued in the year 1841.

10. In conclusion, mention must be made of three guard books containing the correspondence that took place during the mutiny between Mr. Tucker, Commissioner of Benares, Mr. W. Wynyard, the Judge, who being invested with the powers of a Commissioner, acted as chief executive officer of the district, Mr. Paterson, the Collector, and the European residents of the district. These letters were removed from the office of the Judge to that of the Commissioner in 1894. As they were kept folded in bundles like the pre-mutiny records of the Commissioner's office, I have had them opened out and pasted in guard books. This correspondence taken in connection with the narrative of Mr. Bird—the Joint Magistrate, who remained behind after the other officers had left—which is in the Collector's office, gives a graphic account of the mutiny at Gorakhpur. Among this correspondence there is a demi-official letter written by Lord Canning, the Viceroy, to Mr. Wynyard.

The 6th April 1910.

D. DEWAR,

Officer on special duty in connection with pre-mutiny records.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE GORAKHPUR DIVISION.

I.—OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF GORAKHPUR.

THE English records in the office of the Collector of Gorakhpur are voluminous and contain some documents of exceptional value, viz. the revenue correspondence of the end of the year 1801, the whole of 1802, and the beginning of 1803.

2. The records of the Board of Revenue date from March 1803 and all the districts other than Gorakhpur which have records of an earlier date than September 1803 are permanently settled, so that the Gorakhpur records are the only original documents existing in the United Provinces (and possibly in India) that deal with the first settlement of the land revenue in the ceded provinces, viz. that for the *fasli* year 1210 corresponding with 1802 A. D.*

3. The records of the Gorakhpur Collectorate consist of original letters received and copies of letters issued. These are kept separately so that the records fall into two classes—the letters received and the letters issued. The former are pasted in guard books; the latter have been copied into registers.

I found that all the volumes—both those containing issues and those containing receipts—required rebinding. Before rebinding, or rather repasting into guard books, all the less important of the letters received were weeded out by me. The registers of letters issued have been simply rebound, weeding being impossible because one and the same leaf may contain the whole or portions of three or four letters.

4. *I. The letters received.*—These have been classified according as they relate to revenue or judicial matters, according as they are addressed to the Collector or the Magistrate.

(a) *The revenue series of the letters received*—Series (i)—*Letters received by the Collector (or Deputy Collector) from the Board of Commissioners and (later) from the Commissioner of the division.*—This series comprises 86 volumes.

The earliest letter is dated Bareilly, 12th May 1802.† From this date there is no break in the series. Until March 1829—the date of the appointment of the Commissioner of the Benares division—the letters come from the various Boards of Revenue or Commissioners under whose control the Gorakhpur district was placed. Subsequent to March 1829 these letters are issued from the Commissioner of the 5th or Benares division, the Gorakhpur district having been in that division formerly. The earlier letters of this series relate to the settlement for the *fasli* years 1210 to 1212 and contain instructions to Collectors, tahsildars and ameens for effecting the settlement. Several of the letters of 1802 bear the signature of the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley, who in 1801 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the newly ceded provinces and President of the Board of Commissioners.

5. *Series (ii)*—*Letters received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from sources other than the Board of Revenue or the Commissioner.*—The earliest letter of this series is dated May 9th, 1802. There are many breaks in this series which consists of ten volumes. The correspondence covers the following periods only:—

May 1802 to November 1807.

April 1812 to December 1814.

January 1818 to December 1828.

January 1841 to October 1843.

July 1853 to June 1854.

6. *Series (iii)*—*Circulars received by the Collector of Gorakhpur from the Board of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue, 1802 to 1828.*—Six volumes.

The earliest circular bears the date May 21st, 1802. It is written from Bareilly and signed by Graeme Mercer, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, and forwards to the Collector "a regulation for your conduct in all suits for balances of revenue and complaints of undue exactions on account of revenue, and which you are required to adopt until you shall be furnished with more detailed instructions for your guidance in suits of the above nature."

It is followed by a number of rules "for determining the continuance or discontinuance of the pensions payable in ready money from the treasuries in the ceded provinces."

Other important circular orders of the year 1802 are those relating to the settlement of the land revenue, and that conveying a copy of a proposed regulation for levying a tax on intoxicating liquor and drugs.

7. (b) *The Judicial series of letters received.*—The judicial records are neither so voluminous nor so complete as the revenue ones.

Prior to 1845 all letters received by the Magistrate, except those from the Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity, were filed together.

From 1843 onwards letters received from the Commissioner were filed separately.

8. The judicial series of letters received may be conveniently divided into five classes or series.

Series (i)—Miscellaneous letters received.—The great majority of these letters have been destroyed or lost. The correspondence of the following years only exists: 1808, 1840, 1841, 1852, 1853, 1856, and 1857. This series consists of six volumes.

Series (ii)—Letters from the Commissioner to the Magistrate.—This series dates from January 1848 and continues without a break until the mutiny.

These letters fill four guard books.

Series (iii)—Circulars issued to the Magistrate in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857.—They are bound up in two guard books.

Series (iv)—Circulars addressed to the Magistrate and Collector in the years 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857.—These form one volume.

Series (v)—Letters regarding thuggee and dacoity.—Received between 1844 and 1856. These are all in one guard book.

9. II. *The letters issued.*—The letters issued, have, like those received, been classified as revenue and judicial.

(a) *The Revenue series of letters issued.*—*Series (i)—Letters sent by the Collector to the Board of Revenue or to the Commissioner.*—This series consists of 30 volumes.

The earliest letter was written in December 1801, a few days after the cession of the territory by the Nawab Vizier. The earlier letters of this series are interesting as throwing light on the methods of collecting the revenue under the Nawab's government, and the general condition of the country. The series runs from 1801 to January 1856 with but two breaks, viz. from August 1830 to July 1831 inclusive, and January and February 1853. Prior to 1829 the letters are addressed to the Board of Revenue, after February of that year they are all written to the Commissioner of the 5th division.

10. *Series (ii)—Miscellaneous letters issued by the Collector to officers other than the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Stamps.*—This series consists of 15 volumes. The earliest letter is of September 1818 and the last of October 1855. Prior to July 1834 there are many gaps in the correspondence; after that date the series is continuous.

Series (iii)—Letters issued to the Superintendent of Stamps.—This consists of two volumes which cover respectively the periods September 1845 to July 1848, February 1851 to January 1854.

Series (iv)—*Letters sent by the Deputy Collector to the Commissioner.*—These letters date from November 1836 to December 1838 and are all in one volume.

Series (v)—*Letters issued regarding the Raj Sattassee Estate, 1822 to 1831.*—These letters are all copied into a single register.

11. *(b) The Judicial letters issued—Series (i)*—*Letters issued by the Magistrate.*—This series consists of 17 volumes, and dates from February 1806, but the correspondence is by no means continuous. There are no letters of any of the following periods :—

April 1808 to December 1809, May 1814 to July 1819, November 1822 to May 1825, October 1831 to June 1833, December 1838 to May 1839, September 1840 to August 1842, February 1844 to April 1845, April 1853 to January 1855.

Series (ii)—*Letters issued by the Magistrate to the Commissioner.*—These being filed separately only after 1851 are all in one volume.

12. In addition to the original correspondence above mentioned, there exists in the record room a large volume containing copies of certain letters issued by the Magistrate from 1803 to 1819. This volume is of great value owing to the fact that several of the original registers containing copies of judicial letters issued have been destroyed.

13. Mr. John Routledge was appointed Judge, Magistrate and Collector of the newly acquired Gorakhpur district in November 1801; but the original letters received by that officer prior to May 1802 have been destroyed. Fortunately copies of at any rate his more important official correspondence between December 1801 and May 1802 are to be found in the record room of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. Thus there exist copious records of that interesting period, November 1801 to March 1803, when the ceded provinces were placed under the Hon'ble Henry Wellesley as Lieutenant-Governor and a Board of Commissioners.

14. Mention should be made of a volume of original correspondence during the mutiny and relating to the subject.

15. *Miscellaneous registers.*—In addition to the volumes containing correspondence there are 12 miscellaneous registers.

Seven of these volumes contain pay and pension abstracts of the Gorakhpur Collectorate from 1836 to 1857.

One volume contains the pay and pension abstracts of the Magistrate's office from 1851 to 1858.

There is a volume of *muafi* statements of 1847 and 1848, a volume of judicial fine statements of 1855 to 1857, and two volumes of revenue statements covering the periods 1843 to 1849 and 1852 to 1853.

16. The pre-mutiny records thus consist of 195 volumes; these have all been tied up in numbered *bastas*. There are 30 of these *bastas*.

Appended is a table showing the contents of each *basta*.

8-4-1910.

D. DEWAR.

Table showing contents of bastas.

Number of <i>basta</i> .	Number of volumes it contains.	Nature of volumes.			
1	8	Letters received by Collector	...	...	1802—3
2	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1803—12
3	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1812—17
4	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1817—22
5	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1822—7
6	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1827—32
7	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1832—5
8	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1835—9
9	7	Ditto ditto	...	...	1839—45
10	8	Ditto ditto	...	...	1845—50
11	7	Ditto ditto	...	...	1850—7

Table showing contents of bastas—(concluded).

Number of bastas.	Number volumes it contains.	Nature of volumes.		
12	7	Miscellaneous revenue letters received	...	1802—26
		Ditto ditto	...	1826—54
13	7	{ 3 volumes of circulars to Magistrate	...	...
		{ 1 volume of letters regarding thuggee and dacoity	...	...
14	11	Miscellaneous letters received by Magistrate	...	...
15	5	{ 4 volumes of letters to Magistrate from Commissioner	...	...
		{ 1 volume of correspondence relating to the mutiny	...	...
16	11	Revenue letters issued to Board or Commissioner	...	1801—7
17	11	Ditto ditto	...	1807—19
18	11	Ditto ditto	...	1819—27
19	5	Ditto ditto	...	1827—34
20	6	Ditto ditto	...	1834—46
21	4	Ditto ditto	...	1846—56
22	6	Miscellaneous letters issued by Collector	...	1818—35
23	6	Ditto ditto	...	1835—49
		{ 3 volumes of ditto	...	1850—5
24	6	{ 1 volume of letters issued by Deputy Collector	...	...
		{ 2 volumes of letters sent to Superintendent of Stamps	...	...
25	5	Letters issued by Magistrate	...	1806—28
26	6	Ditto	...	1828—44
27	7	{ 6 volumes issued by Magistrate	...	1845—58
		{ 1 volume ditto to Commissioner	...	...
28	3	Register of pay and pension abstract	...	...
29	4	Miscellaneous registers	...	...
	1	Copies of correspondence	...	1803—19
30	5	Circulars from Board of Commissioners	...	1802—28

II.—OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF AZAMGARH.

As all the records in the Azamgarh district perished in the mutiny, the early records relating to that district have to be looked for elsewhere. There are four record rooms in which records relating to the Azamgarh district exist :—

- (1) That of the Board of Revenue at Allahabad. These records are sufficiently copious to afford materials for a complete revenue history of the district.
- (2) That of the Commissioner of the Gorakhpur division. Where there are 68 volumes containing pre-mutiny files relating to the Azamgarh district.
- (3) That of the Magistrate and Collector of Ghazipur. From 1820 to 1832 "Chuklah Azamgarh" formed part of the Ghazipur district (vide paragraphs 5 and 13 of the note on the pre-mutiny records of the Ghazipur district).
- (4) That of the Commissioner of the Benares division. The Azamgarh district was under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Benares before the formation of the Gorakhpur Commissionership. Some of the Gorakhpur and Azamgarh records were not sent to the new Commissionership on its formation (vide paragraph 24 of the note on the pre-mutiny records in the office of the Commissioner of the Benares division).

III.—OFFICE OF THE MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR OF THE BASTI DISTRICT.

The Basti district formed part of the Gorakhpur district until 1865. Most of the Basti pre-mutiny records are therefore in the record room of the Collector of Gorakhpur and, as in the case of the Azamgarh district, records relating to Basti occur in the offices of the Commissioners of the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions. On the formation of the Basti district a number of pre-mutiny settlement records were transferred to the record room of the newly formed district.

These settlement records have been bound up in 82 volumes and fall into six series—

- Series I.*—Village statements of the year 1830 ... 29 volumes.
 „ *II.*—Annual *jama* statements of 1830 ... 6 „
 „ *III.*—General statements in acres of 1830 ... 9 „
 „ *IV.*—Police *jagir* registers of 1830 ... 8 „
 „ *V.*—General village registers of 1830 ... 3 „
 „ *VI.*—Plans of villages surveyed in the year 1836, 27 „

*Notes on the Pre-mutiny Records of the
Kumaun Division.*

NOTE ON THE ENGLISH PRE-MUTINY RECORDS IN THE KUMAUN DIVISION.

I.—THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER.

1. The pre-mutiny records in the office of the Commissioner of Kumaun consist of 181 volumes and of eighteen volumes of indices and lists. They appear to be more complete than those of most other offices in these provinces. They deal with not only the administration of Kumaun from the date of its conquest in 1815, but all the events that led to the acquisition of the province.

The first two volumes of the series of political letters issued and the first five volumes of the series of miscellaneous letters received contain all the correspondence relating to the Nepal war that took place between the Hon'ble E. Gardner, Agent to the Governor General for affairs in Kumaun, Mr. John Adam, the Secretary to Government, Bum Sah, Colonel Gardner, Colonel Nicols, Generals Ochterlony and Wood, Captain Hearsey, Mr. Rutherford and others.

The more important of the papers relating to the conquest of Kumaun were printed in 1824 by order of the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock in a large tome, entitled *Papers respecting the Nepaul War*. This volume is available in the library of the Imperial Record department at Calcutta. In the case of each Kumaun record that has been printed in this volume I have made a note of this fact on the record itself. A large number of the Kumaun records relating to the Nepal War have however not been printed. There are thus in the record room of the Commissioner of Kumaun the complete materials for a book dealing with the conquest of Kumaun.

2. The Kumaun records are classified chronologically in series dealing with various subjects, the letters issued being filed separately from those received. The great majority of the records have been either indexed or listed, which makes reference to them easy. This fact renders them most valuable to any person desiring information, not only on such local subjects as the administrative history of Kumaun, the growth of the tea and coffee industries in the hills, &c., but on subjects of more general interest, for the records contain a large number of government orders and resolutions touching the larger administrative questions of pre-mutiny days. Some of the more important records appear in print in Batten's *Official reports on the Province of Kumaun* and Whalley's *The Law of the extra-regulation tracts subordinate to the Government of the N.-W. Provinces*.

The student of the Kumaun Records will find the latter work very helpful, nearly two hundred pages of it being devoted to Kumaun and the Tarai. Whalley gives—

- (1) a short summary of the history of Kumaun under the British Government,
- (2) a chronological table of the more important matters affecting the judicial and revenue administration of Kumaun, with the date of each,
- (3) extracts from some of the most important records.

Whalley's summary of the history of Kumaun forms the basis of the account of Kumaun given in both Atkinson's and Nevill's gazetteers. It is on the whole accurate, although here and there a mistake has crept in which reappears in the gazetteers. For example, Whalley states that crime in Kumaun was so rare that "for some years it was not found necessary to invest any officer with judicial powers of a Commissioner" under regulation X of 1817. As a matter of fact Mr. Masters, a judge on leave in the hills, was appointed such a Commissioner in 1818.

3. The records have not been classified in a very satisfactory manner. Although the greater number of the volumes have had to be rebound under my

supervision, I have not been able to effect any considerable improvement on the original classification, because to have done so would have rendered the various indices useless.

The letters received fall into three classes :—

- A.—miscellaneous letters received—two series.
- B.—political letters received—three series.
- C.—letters received relating to settlement—two series.

The letters issued have all been copied out into registers, and fall into four classes :—

- A.—revenue letters issued.
- B.—judicial letters issued.
- C.—political letters issued.
- D.—settlement letters issued.

Unfortunately this classification has not always been strictly adhered to ; in consequence some letters of one kind have been copied into registers set apart for letters of another description. Moreover, for some years all political letters issued have been copied into the judicial letter books.

4. *THE LETTERS RECEIVED.*—(A) *miscellaneous letters received.*—These have been arranged in two series. Why this should have been done is a mystery ; the second series, which contains comparatively few letters, is made up of documents which differ in no way from those that constitute the main series.

5. *Miscellaneous letters received—series I.*—This series consists of 110 volumes and contains—

- (a) all letters, whether revenue, judicial, political or miscellaneous, received between 1814 and 1823,
- (b) the great majority of letters received after 1823.

As the second series of miscellaneous letters received begins from 1823, any letter from that date may be in either miscellaneous series or, if it be a political letter, in one of the three series of political letters received.

The more important letters of miscellaneous series I have all been either listed or indexed. As regards indexing, the correspondence which constitutes this series is divided into three periods :—

Period I—includes letters received from 1814 to 1842, inclusive. The more important letters received in each of these years have been listed in index volume, number 1, prepared and printed under my supervision.

Period II—includes letters received between 1843 and 1851, inclusive. These letters have been indexed in index volume, number 2. The existence of this index has somewhat handicapped me in arranging these records, for it has compelled me to adhere to the original arrangement of these letters, which is somewhat haphazard ; moreover, as the pages of the volumes which I had to take to pieces were numbered according to volumes and not according to years I have been obliged to make the guard books filled under my supervision correspond to the original volumes. This has entailed an unnecessary expenditure of guard books. Further, in order to facilitate reference I have had to give to each of the new volumes of letters received two numbers,—one being its number in the chronological series and the other the number by which it is known in the index volume.

Period III.—Letters received between 1852 and 1857, inclusive. As I found these volumes in good condition I did not pull them to pieces, but have contented myself with having the necessary repairs done. These letters are indexed in index volume, number 3. For the year 1857 the revenue letters have been separated from the judicial and general ones. The classified lists of all letters (except political) received in the period 1852 to 1856 are on pages 15 to 45 of index volume, number 3. The classified list of revenue letters received in 1857 is to be found on pages 46 to 48 of this register, while that of the judicial letters of that year occurs on pages 92 to 95 of this index volume.

Each volume belonging to this period bears two numbers—its number in the series and the number by which it is designated in the index volume.

6. *Miscellaneous letters received—series II.*—This series consists of three volumes, composed largely of letters relating to the boundary line between Kumaun and Rohilkhand and to tea nurseries, but it also contains correspondence on all kinds of other subjects. There is, at the beginning of each volume, a list of contents.

The letters of this series have been indexed in index volume, number 3.

7. (B) *Political letters received.*—The Commissioner of Kumaun, as a rule, has been also the Agent to the Governor General, or to the Lieutenant Governor, for political affairs; hence the Kumaun records contain a considerable quantity of political correspondence. This has not been arranged very methodically. Some of the political correspondence has been bound up separately, while much of it has been included in the miscellaneous correspondence. I have not been able to interfere with this arrangement on account of the indices above mentioned. Another factor which has tended to complicate the arrangement of the political records is the connection which at one time subsisted between Kumaun and Dehra Dun. In 1824 the Hon'ble J. Shore represented that the people of the Dun were so uncivilized that the rules and regulations made for the people of the plains were quite unsuited to them. The result was that in 1825 Dehra Dun was removed from the jurisdiction of the Collector of Saharanpur and added to that of the Commissioner of Kumaun. At the same time the affairs of the Garhwal raj were entrusted to the Superintendent of the Dun, and this officer continued to exercise this function after the Dun was separated from Kumaun in 1829. It was not until the end of 1842 that the charge of the Garhwal political agency was retransferred to the Commissioner of Kumaun. This explains how it is that much of the political correspondence among the Kumaun records is addressed to the Superintendent of Dehra Dun.

Subsequent to 1847 the political letters received have been bound up separately; prior to that date they are mostly bound up and listed with the judicial and revenue letters received, with the following exceptions:—

- (1) letters relating to the Garhwal raj received between 1815 and 1824,
- (2) letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun between 1831 and 1841,
- (3) political letters of 1841 received by the Commissioner of Kumaun.

Thus, those of the political letters received which have been bound up separately fall into three series:—

Series I.—Letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun on the subject of the Garhwal raj between 1815 and 1824. These are not numerous and have been pasted in one guard book, but they contain some interesting letters, such as a copy of the *sanad* given in 1829 to Raja Sudarsan Sah, granting the Garhwal raj to him and copies of some correspondence relating to Major Hearsey's claim to Dehra Dun. The contents of this volume have not been listed.

Series II.—Political letters received by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun in the period 1831 to 1841, two volumes. This correspondence must have been transferred from Dehra Dun to the office of the Commissioner of Kumaun at the time when the charge of the Garhwal political agency was retransferred to that officer. I found in the Commissioner's office some volumes containing copies of the above correspondence, which I have placed among the Dehra Dun records, because duplicates are not required at Naini Tal, and some of the letters relate exclusively to Dehra Dun, e.g. a letter sanctioning the employment of a civil surgeon at the Mussooree settlement, one sanctioning the appointment of Lieutenant Cautley as deputy postmaster at Landour, correspondence relating to the construction of a post office at Landour, &c.

There is at the beginning of the first volume of this series a list of all the letters received between the commencement of 1831 and the end of 1839. The

letters received in 1840 and 1841 have not been listed, but these are few and unimportant.

Series III.—Political letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun. This series is bound up in four volumes; at the beginning of each is a list of contents.

The series consists of letters received in 1840 and 1841 and in the period 1847 to 1859. It includes a copy of the *sanad*, dated the 6th September 1859, granting the Garhwal raj to Bhowan Singh.

The political letters received in 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846 are included in series I of miscellaneous letters received. I have not disturbed these because they have been listed and indexed with the miscellaneous letters. Here, as elsewhere, I have allowed considerations of convenience to overrule my desire for an orderly arrangement of the records.

The following table explains the arrangement of the political letters received :—

Date of correspondence.		Nature of correspondence.	Where to be found.
1815 to 1824	...	Relating to Garhwal raj ...	Political receipts, series I.
Do.	...	All correspondence, other than the above.	Miscellaneous receipts, series I.
1824 to 1831	...	All correspondence ...	Ditto.
1831 to 1841	...	Letters received by the Superintendent, Dehra Dun.	Political receipts, series II.
1840 to 1841	...	Letters to Commissioner, Kumaun ...	Ditto.
1842 to 1846	...	Ditto ...	Miscellaneous receipts, series I.
1847 to 1859	...	Ditto ...	Political receipts, series III.

8. (C) *Letters received relating to the settlement of Kumaun.*—These form two series :—

Settlement letters received, series I. Letters received by Mr. Batten, the settlement officer, Kumaun, between 1837 and 1843, two volumes. At the beginning of the first volume there is a list of the contents of both volumes.

Settlement letters received, series II. Letters regarding settlement received by the Commissioner of Kumaun from sources other than the settlement officer between 1837 and 1842, one volume. Letters sent by the settlement officer to the Commissioner are included in the series of letters issued by the settlement officer.

9. *THE LETTERS ISSUED.*—As has been stated in paragraph 3, the letters issued have been classified as revenue, judicial, political and settlement. They thus fall into four series. But unfortunately this system of classification has not invariably been adhered to.

(A) *Revenue letters issued.*—This series consists of 24 volumes and covers the period from August 1815 to the end of 1858, with a hiatus from February 1833 to April 1839.

The more important letters of each volume, except those numbered 5 and 24, have been listed in index volume, number 6. Against each letter the number of the page of the volume in which it has been copied appears. There is no list at all of the contents of volume 5. The revenue letters issued in 1856 and 1857, which have been copied out in volume 24, are listed at the beginning of the volume in question. They are also listed and classified according to the officials to whom they were sent in index volumes, numbers 9 and 10. Each of the volumes of revenue letters issued bears three numbers—first, the serial number of the volume in the whole series of letters issued, second, the serial number of the volume in the revenue series, and third, the number which the volume bears in index volume, number 6. To distinguish this last from the other two numbers I have called it “book no. ———,”

Therefore important revenue letters issued (except those sent between May 1817 and June 1818, which have not been listed) can be turned up in a few minutes by consulting index volume, number 6, for letters issued prior to 1856, and index volumes, numbers 9 and 10, for letters sent in 1856, 1857 and 1858.

10. (B) *Judicial letters issued.*—This series consists of 21 volumes and covers the period 1822 to 1858.

Prior to 1822 the judicial letters are entered in either the political or the revenue registers. There is no break in the judicial series. Political letters sent between 1822 and 1830 are entered in these volumes.

The more important of the letters issued between 1822 and 1855 inclusive are listed in index volume, number 7. The letters of the years 1856, 1857 and 1858 are listed at the beginning of the volumes into which they have been copied. As in the case of the revenue letters issued, each volume of the judicial letters bears three numbers.

11. (C) *Political letters issued.*—This series consists of six volumes made up as follows:—

Volume I.—Political letters sent between November 1814 and March 1815.

These letters deal mainly with the conquest of Kumaun; they are neither listed nor indexed.

Volume II.—Political letters sent from 1815 to 1820.

Volume III.—Political letters relating to the Garhwal raj issued by the Commissioner of Kumaun between 1815 and 1825.

Between 1820 and 1831 there are no volumes containing exclusively political letters issued. Those sent in 1821 are entered in the revenue series of letters issued, while those sent between 1822 and 1831 find place in the volumes of judicial letters issued.

Volume IV.—Political letters issued by the Superintendent of Dehra Dun, 1829 to 1841. The contents of this volume are listed at its beginning.

Volume V.—Political letters issued by the Commissioner of Kumaun (and his assistant) during the period 1842 to 1847. These are not listed.

Volume VI.—Political letters issued by the Commissioner of Kumaun during the period 1848 to 1857. There is at the beginning of the volume a list of its more important contents.

12. (D) *Settlement letters issued.*—This series consists of four volumes. Volumes 1 to 3 contain letters sent by Mr. J. H. Batten, Settlement Officer, between February 1837 and December 1842. The majority of them are copies.

I found many of the originals among the letters received by the Commissioner of Kumaun, and in all cases where the originals exist I have substituted them for the copies.

Volume III of this series contains Mr. Batten's original report (with appendix) on the settlement of Garhwal, dated the 10th August 1842. This appears in print on pages 90 to 128 of Batten's *Official reports on the Province of Kumaun*. I have retained it because it is the original letter bearing Mr. Batten's signature.

Volume IV consists of Batten's final report on the Kumaun settlement. This is printed on pages 212 to 280 of *Official reports on the Province of Kumaun*. In the printed copy the date of the report (1st September 1848) is left blank.

13. *Files.*—In addition to the chronological series of letters received and issued there are two large files consisting of copies of correspondence. File number 1 consists of copies of correspondence relating to the Kumaun Bhabar. File number 2 consists of copies of correspondence relating to the claim of Raja Sheuraj Singh to certain Tarai parganas.

14. *Register of statements.*—At Almora I came upon a register of establishment pay abstracts, pension lists, abkari statements and statements of deposits for

the Kumaun division. The register covers the period 1854 to 1872. I brought it over to Naini Tal and have had it broken up into two parts (corresponding to the pre- and the post-mutiny periods) and rebound. Both parts are now in the Commissioner's record room.

15. *Lists and indices.*—These make up no fewer than 18 volumes. I have already mentioned most of them when dealing with the records to which they refer, but as they form so noteworthy a feature of the records they merit a paragraph to themselves. They are of two kinds:—

- (1) lists of letters received in which each letter, with a brief abstract of its contents, was entered at the time of its receipt. Such diary lists include letters which have since been destroyed, and are therefore of little use as volumes of contents of the existing records;
- (2) lists and indices of the more important part of the correspondence which has been preserved. Each entry shows the page of the volume in which the letter to which it refers finds place.

These lists and indices render the tracing of any document a comparatively easy matter. I have labelled these "Index volumes" to distinguish them from the diary lists, although some of them, strictly speaking, are not indices but rather chronological lists.

Diary lists.—

Volume I.—miscellaneous letters received between 1842 and 1850.

" II.—" " in 1851.

" III.—" " in 1852.

" IV.—" " in 1853.

" V.—" " in 1854.

" VI.—" " in 1855.

" VII.—lists of letters to and from the Senior Assistant Commissioners, 1856 to 1870.

" VIII.—list of political letters received, 1850 to 1860.

Index volumes.—

Volume I.—printed list of the more important miscellaneous letters received from 1814 to 1842, inclusive (miscellaneous series I).

Volume II.—index to miscellaneous letters received from 1843 to 1851, inclusive (miscellaneous series I).

Volume III.—index to all letters received from 1852 to 1867, inclusive, i.e. to—

(a) political letters,

(b) miscellaneous letters, series I,

(c) " " II.

Volume IV.—lists of—

(a) miscellaneous letters (series I) received between 1852 and 1859,

(b) political letters received between 1840 and 1867.

Volume V.—classified lists of—

(a) political letters received between 1840 and 1867,

(b) miscellaneous letters (series II) received between 1823 and 1851,

(c) " (series I) received between 1852 and 1867.

Volume VI.—lists of revenue letters sent between 1815 and 1855.

Volume VII.—lists of judicial letters sent between 1822 and 1855.

Volume VIII.—lists—

(a) lists of some of the more important letters received (series I) between 1814 and 1852,

(b) duplicate lists of judicial letters sent,

(c) " revenue letters sent.

This volume, therefore, contains only lists which occur in other volumes.

Volume IX.—classified list of correspondence of 1856.

Volume X.—classified list of correspondence of 1857 and 1858.

The following table shows the arrangement of the records :—

The letters received.

Number of volume.	Nature of record.		Date.	Number of basta in which contained.
1	Miscellaneous letters received—Series I		1814	1
2	Ditto	ditto	1815	1
3	Ditto	ditto	"	1
4	Ditto	ditto	"	1
5	Ditto	ditto	"	1
6	Ditto	ditto	"	1
7	Ditto	ditto	1816	1
8	Ditto	ditto	"	1
9	Ditto	ditto	"	1
10	Ditto	ditto	1817	2
11	Ditto	ditto	"	2
12	Ditto	ditto	1818	2
13	Ditto	ditto	"	2
14	Ditto	ditto	1819	2
15	Ditto	ditto	"	2
16	Ditto	ditto	1820	3
17	Ditto	ditto	"	3
18	Ditto	ditto	1821	3
19	Ditto	ditto	"	3
20	Ditto	ditto	1822	3
21	Ditto	ditto	"	3
22	Ditto	ditto	"	3
23	Ditto	ditto	"	3
24	Ditto	ditto	1823	3
25	Ditto	ditto	"	4
26	Ditto	ditto	1824	4
27	Ditto	ditto	"	4
28	Ditto	ditto	"	4
29	Ditto	ditto	1825	4
30	Ditto	ditto	"	4
31	Ditto	ditto	"	4
32	Ditto	ditto	1826	5
33	Ditto	ditto	"	5
34	Ditto	ditto	"	5
35	Ditto	ditto	1827	5
36	Ditto	ditto	"	5
37	Ditto	ditto	1828	5
38	Ditto	ditto	"	5
39	Ditto	ditto	1829	6
40	Ditto	ditto	"	6
41	Ditto	ditto	1830	6
42	Ditto	ditto	"	6
43	Ditto	ditto	1831	6
44	Ditto	ditto	"	6
45	Ditto	ditto	1832	7
46	Ditto	ditto	"	7
47	Ditto	ditto	1833	7
48	Ditto	ditto	"	7
49	Ditto	ditto	1834	7
50	Ditto	ditto	"	7
51	Ditto	ditto	1835	7
52	Ditto	ditto	1836	7
53	Ditto	ditto	"	7
54	Ditto	ditto	1837	8
55	Ditto	ditto	"	8
56	Ditto	ditto	"	8
57	Ditto	ditto	1838	8
58	Ditto	ditto	"	8
59	Ditto	ditto	"	8
60	Ditto	ditto	1839	8
61	Ditto	ditto	"	9
62	Ditto	ditto	"	9
63	Ditto	ditto	1840	9
64	Ditto	ditto	"	9
65	Ditto	ditto	"	9
66	Ditto	ditto	"	9
67	Ditto	ditto	1841	9
68	Ditto	ditto	"	9
69	Ditto	ditto	1842	10
70	Ditto	ditto	"	10
71	Ditto	ditto	"	10
72	Ditto	ditto	1843	10
73	Ditto	ditto	"	10
74	Ditto	ditto	"	10
75	Ditto	ditto	"	10
76	Ditto	ditto	1844	11
77	Ditto	ditto	"	11
78	Ditto	ditto	1845	11
79	Ditto	ditto	"	11
80	Ditto	ditto	"	11
81	Ditto	ditto	1846	12

Number of volume.	Nature of record.	Date.	Number of basta in which contained.
82	Miscellaneous letters received—Series I	1846	12
83	Ditto ditto	1847	12
84	Ditto ditto	"	12
85	Ditto ditto	1848	12
86	Ditto ditto	"	12
87	Ditto ditto	"	13
88	Ditto ditto	"	13
89	Ditto ditto	1849	13
90	Ditto ditto	"	13
91	Ditto ditto	"	13
92	Ditto ditto	1850	14
93	Ditto ditto	"	14
94	Ditto ditto	"	14
95	Ditto ditto	"	24
96	Ditto ditto	1851	14
97	Ditto ditto	"	14
98	Ditto ditto	"	15
99	Ditto ditto	"	15
100	Ditto ditto	1852	15
101	Ditto ditto	"	15
102	Ditto ditto	1853	15
103	Ditto ditto	1854	16
104	Ditto ditto	"	16
105	Ditto ditto	1855	16
106	Ditto ditto	"	16
107	Ditto ditto	1856	16
108	Ditto ditto	"	17
109	Ditto ditto	1857	17
110	Ditto ditto	"	17
111	Miscellaneous letters received—Series II	1823 to 1838	17
112	" " " II	1841 to 1849	17
113	" " " II	1851 to 1852	18
114	Political letters received—Series I	"	18
115	" " " II	"	18
116	" " " II	"	18
117	" " " III	"	18
118	" " " III	"	18
119	" " " III	"	18
120	" " " III	"	28
121	Settlement letters received—Series I	"	19
122	" " " I	"	19
123	" " " II	"	19
	File no. 1 ...	"	19
	" 2 ...	"	19
	Register of establishment, pensions, &c.	1854 to 1857	19

The letters issued.

Number of volume.	Nature of record.	Date.	Number of basta in which contained.
1	Revenue letters issued	1815-16	20
2	Ditto	1816	20
3	Ditto	"	20
4	Ditto	1816-17	20
5	Ditto	1817-18	20
6	Ditto	1818-19	20
7	Ditto	1819 to 1821	20
8	Ditto	1821 to 1825	20
9	Ditto	1825 to 1829	21
10	Ditto	1829 to 1832	21
11	Ditto	1832 to 1835	21
12	Ditto	1836 to 1838	21
13	Ditto	1839 to 1840	21
14	Ditto	1840 to 1843	21
15	Ditto	1843 to 1846	22
16	Ditto	1846 to 1849	22
17	Ditto	"	22
18	Ditto	1849-50	22
19	Ditto	1851	22
20	Ditto	1852	22
21	Ditto	1853	23
22	Ditto	1854	23
23	Ditto	1855	23
24	Ditto	1856 to 1858	23
25	Judicial letters issued	1822 to 1825	23
26	Ditto	"	23

Number of volume.	Nature of record.	Date.	Number of basta in which contained.
27	Judicial letters issued	1825 to 1829	24
28	Ditto	"	24
29	Ditto	1829 to 1832	24
30	Ditto	1832 to 1834	24
31	Ditto	1834 to 1838	24
32	Ditto	"	24
33	Ditto	"	24
34	Ditto	1838 to 1841	25
35	Ditto	"	25
36	Ditto	1839 to 1842	25
37	Ditto	1842 to 1845	25
38	Ditto	1845 to 1848	25
39	Ditto	1848 to 1850	25
40	Ditto	1851-2	25
41	Ditto	1853	26
42	Ditto	1854	26
43	Ditto	1855	26
44	Ditto	1856	26
45	Ditto	1857-8	26
46	Political letters issued	"	26
47	Ditto	"	27
48	Ditto	"	27
49	Ditto	"	27
50	Ditto	"	27
51	Ditto	"	27
52	Settlement letters issued	"	28
53	Ditto	"	28
54	Ditto	"	28
55	Ditto	"	28
	The volumes of indices	"	29
	The diary lists	"	30

II.—THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, NAINI TAL.

When the Naini Tal district was formed in 1891 by the splitting up of the district of Kumaun, no pre-mutiny records appear to have been transferred from Almora to the head quarters of the new district. There are among the records at Almora some letters received by the Senior Assistant Commissioner of Kumaun between 1839 and 1857, appertaining to the Naini Tal district. These letters are not deemed sufficiently numerous or important to justify the breaking up of the volumes in which they occur. A list of the principal contents of these volumes now exists in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal. It is scarcely necessary to state that the records in the Commissioner's office contain much that relates to the Naini Tal district.

III.—THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, ALMORA.

The pre-mutiny records at Almora have suffered much at the hands of the indiscriminate weeder. For example, scarcely a single copy of a letter issued before the mutiny exists. The records now consist of four bulky volumes of letters received by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, between 1839 and 1857, and a guard book containing five files. The principal contents of these volumes have been listed. There are also eight index registers of letters issued and received from 1842 to 1857. The most important records relating to the Almora district are of course to be found in the Commissioner's record room.

IV.—THE OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, GARHWAL.

The pre-mutiny records in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Garhwal consist of eighteen bound volumes, four index volumes and one printed list. These records, like those at Almora, have suffered from indiscriminate weeding, but whereas at Almora the volumes of letters *issued* by the Senior Assistant Commissioner have all been destroyed, at Garhwal the letters *received* by the Senior Assistant Commissioner have been weeded almost to extinction.

2. *The Garhwal records fall into six series:—*

Series I.—Two volumes of note books of the year 1837. These notes, which are unsigned, relate to the administration and settlement of the Garhwal district. The volumes contain, in addition to the above-mentioned notes, copies of a few letters conveying instructions and some cuttings of printed matter.

Series II.—One volume of judicial and revenue letters sent between 15th June 1838 and 1st May 1839 by Captain H. Huddleston, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal.

Series III.—*Revenue letters issued.*—This series consists of seven volumes containing copies of letters in the revenue department issued by the Senior Assistant Commissioner, Garhwal. The series covers the period April 1839 to June 1861.

Series IV.—*Judicial letters issued.*—Five volumes of copies which cover the period 1st March 1837 to December 1858.

Series V.—*Letters issued from the local agency at Garhwal.*—One volume which covers the period April 1852 to November 1870.

Series VI.—*Letters received by the Senior Assistant Commissioner (two volumes).*—These volumes are all that remain after a weeding, which took place some years ago, of the judicial and revenue letters received.

In 1904 they existed in the form of bundles. Mr. R. P. Dewhurst arranged them at Allahabad in that year, classified them according to departments, had them placed in two guard books and had prepared a printed list of their contents. This list I have labelled index volume, number 5.

7-11-1910.

D. DEWAR.

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